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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

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From Atlanta.

Capt. WM. M. BEEBE, of Gen. HOWARD'S staff, arrived at Cleveland yesterday, from the army at Atlanta. He left the immediate front on the 5th inst. On the 6th news was received at the rear that a battle was going on on our right under SCHOFIELD, and Capt. B. could hear the heavy guns. This engagement was supposed to be for the possession of the railroad to Macon, the only line of communication left open to the rebels. We have had the rumor that our forces have got possession of the Macon road, and this gives semblance to its truth.

Re-Nomination of Hon. Thomas Williams.

The Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, has been re-nominated in the Twenty-third Congressional District. The action of the Conferees was but the formal ratification of the people. Mr. WILLIAMS ranks among the most able representatives from this State, and in the present House there are but few more eloquent debaters. His election is already an assured fact.

Twenty-Third Congressional District.

The Conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional District, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Butler and the Northern portion of Allegheny, met on Wednesday in the borough of Kittanning, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in that district. The following conferees were present:—Hon. Darwin Phelps, Dr. T. H. Allison and Jeremiah Bonner, Esq., of Armstrong; Hon. James Kerr Thomas Robinson and Isaac Asa, of Butler, and T. H. Nevin, Josiah King and John M. Porter, of Allegheny county. On motion of Mr. Robinson, the Hon. Darwin Phelps was called to the Chair, and on motion of Dr. Allison, J. M. Porter was chosen Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of conference, Mr. Porter nominated the Hon. Thos. Williams, of Allegheny county, and there being no other nomination, on motion of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Williams was nominated by acclamation. The meeting, after adopting resolutions endorsing the Congressional course of Mr. Williams, and commending him to the loyal voters of the Twenty-third District, adjourned.

The Oil Excitement.

Numerous citizens of Fayette county have recently turned their attention to the oil business, and the *Genius* says several companies have been formed to experiment in that county. The news from Dunkard creek, in Greene county, is very encouraging. The "Wiley Well," it is said, has been furnishing one hundred barrels per day. A number of gentlemen in Uniontown have purchased the 'Bailey farm,' on Dunkard, Greene county, which is thought to be one of the most prominent sites in the Commonwealth. About sixty acres of this farm lie adjacent to the Wiley well, and as many suppose, possess superior indications; the balance of the farm, (fifty acres,) abounds in coal and other minerals. There is also a Grist Mill, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, Saw Mill, excellent water power, and a good mansion and several tenant houses. It is the intention of the purchasers to put the farm and the Mills in complete order, and develope the resources as speedily as possible. This will, no doubt, be a very extensive and highly profitable enterprise.

A Big Peach Crop.

Peaches are so few throughout the West this season, that it will make mouths water to read of the monster crop of this delicious fruit in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, where the orchards are breaking down with the weight of the golden and red cheeks. Owing to the terrible drouth in those States peaches are smaller than usual, but the quantity is far ahead of previous years. The speculators in Delaware last year contracted for the transportation of 500,000 baskets—this season the contracts have already reached the high figure of 1,250,000 baskets, and it is thought this will not prove a limit to this immense yield. The apple and pear crop is also large, but inferior in quality owing to the drouth.

Late Military Intelligence.

In the battles of July 22d, before Atlanta, the Iowa regiments in the 17th corps performed prodigies of valor. Colonel Belknap, of the 15th Iowa veterans, an officer who has many friends here, captured a rebel Colonel and drew him over the rifle pits. He came charging the works with his hat, behind which floated a flag with the "Riggold" and "Coleamauga" inscribed on it. The flag and several men of the regiment were captured.

A special from Indianapolis announces that General Carrington has received information that Col. Adam Johnson is at Morganville, Ky., with a thousand men, and threatens to attack Mount Vernon, Indiana. Another force of fifteen hundred is scattered through the adjoining counties, preparing to co-operate with Johnson. The river is very low and can be easily forded. Gunboats cannot operate. General Carrington has ordered the whole line of the northern bank to be picketed, and has made a requisition on Governor Morton for twenty-five hundred men. Four hundred and fifty rebels attacked the Forty-eighth Kentucky on the 8th, at Salem, Ky., and were soundly beaten.

The news from Memphis states that Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition is well out, but its destination is unknown. Maj. Gen. Slocum is relieved at Vicksburg, and ordered to report to Gen. Sherman. The district of Vicksburg is assigned to Washburne, who now controls the river from Cairo to the Department of the Gulf. All is quiet on White River. The rebels in front of Morganzia have left. It is thought that the troops in the trans-Mississippi Department are trying to cross the Mississippi. Dick Taylor is at Meridian in place of Gen. S. D. Lee, now at Atlanta.

The explosion of an ordnance boat at City Point, mentioned in our dispatches yesterday, was a terrible affair. Buildings were demolished, tents scattered, and horses killed in every direction. The new depot building was a mass of ruins, and a number of persons were killed and wounded. The boat was being unloaded by negroes, numbering nearly one hundred, all of whom were killed. A lamp must have dropped which communicated the fire to the whole lot. Luckily, most of the shells, &c. struck the steep bank of the landing, or the loss of life would have been tenfold. The office and Adams Express office were nearly thrown down on the large number of persons occupying them, who miraculously escaped with slight bruises.

Gen. Sheridan's appointment to the command of the Middle Military Division has restored confidence in Maryland and along our border. His troops are said to be in the most rugged health. The following officers comprise Gen. Sheridan's Staff: Lieutenant Colonel James W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General and Chief of Staff; Major Edward Townsend, Aide-de-camp and Acting Assistant Inspector General; Captain E. B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain A. J. McConnigle, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Captain Wm. H. Hoase, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Aids-de-Camp—Captain W. V. Sheridan, Captain J. W. C. Moore, Captain Joseph McKee, Captain W. L. Cowningshield, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; Major George A. Forsyth, 8th Illinois Cavalry.

General Kilpatrick has so far recovered from his wound that he was enabled to resume his command in the Army of the Cumberland a few days ago.

General Lamar, who left Mobile on the 31st ult., reports that Hood has been reinforced at Atlanta by two divisions of Beauregard's Corps from Richmond, and two brigades from Mobile.

Many of our officers have fallen beneath the fire of the sharpshooters, but our sharpshooters are quite as efficient as those of the rebels. The Petersburg correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, says that our men kill their artillerists some times a mile distant. He states that the day before he was there a shell struck the ground in front of General Lee, and struck his heel, and a few minutes after a young officer, standing near Lee, was shot through the lungs.

Brig. Gen. Garrard, who commanded a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Rosseau, during his late brilliant expedition, is A. Kenner Garrard, formerly of Cincinnati. He is the second son of Mrs. Judge M'Lean, and is a graduate of West Point. He was captured in Texas through the treachery of Twiggs, and was exchanged a year ago, when he was appointed Colonel of the "Halleck" regiment of volunteer cavalry recruited in Ohio. He is aged about 36 years, and is a man of fine character and ability. His elder brother, Col. Israel K. Garrard, early commanding the 7th Ohio Cavalry, greatly distinguished himself in East Tennessee. The younger brother of Colonel Jeptha D. Garrard, aged about 25, is a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1859, and now commands a regiment of colored cavalry in General Butler's Department. Brigadier General Garrard received his promotion about eighteen months ago.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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Late News Items.

Tee rebel General Wheeler is reported to have been killed lately while on a raid. The death of the rebel Gen. Forrest is also reported on pretty good authority.

There is cheering news from Porto Rico for those who like their tea and coffee sweetened; we mean, of course, those who can afford those lofty priced luxuries now. Intelligence from that island report a prospect of a bountiful crop of sugar and molasses. A great deal of rain had fallen, and the cane was thrifty.

The Treasurer of Washington University in St. Louis has received two checks of $25,000 each, one from Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., of Boston, and the other from the family of Thomas Tileston, Esq., of New York, recently deceased. Mr. Thayer is a leading banker of Boston, and is largely interested in the Missouri railroads especially the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. He will probably increase his donation to an amount adequate to the full endowment of a Professorship. Mr. Tileston was of the well known firm, "Tileston & Spofford," which has done so much for the commercial prosperity of New York city in the last forty years, that the name is identified with all its best interests.

On Sunday morning the citizens of St. Louis were startled by the explosion of a boiler in a carpenter shop. The engineer who had charge of the boiler was killed. The building in which it was situated was completely demolished. The loss occasioned by the accident was estimated at about $6,000.

The Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, of St. Louis, a secesh clergyman, with a heart too small to love his country and to pray for the success of its arms, has been tried by a Military Commission on thirteen distinct specifications, found guilty of them all and sentenced to be imprisoned in Union lines South as early as practicable. This is quicker work than the Presbytery would have made of him.

The St. Joseph city and county boards have appropriated the sum of $150,000 for bounties to recruit under the last call.

Mr. Casper Gruber, of Lexington, Mo., is a candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of the State.

A man named Keyser, a shoemaker, who resided near Rider's switch, on the Northern Central railroad, was killed, a day or two ago, by a passenger train. Keyser was standing on the track, and persisted in remaining thereon, until the cow-catcher in front of the locomotive caught and threw him several feet in the air, with the above stated result.

The Hon. Columbus De Lano, of Knox county, was yesterday nominated as the candidate of the Union men of the 13th Congressional district for Congress.

A gentleman from Sterling informs us that a man came to that city, a few days since, calling himself a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, and giving his name as Battles. His talk was of the most ultra copperhead style, and his associations similar. While in the city he conducted himself in a most infamous manner, insulting ladies whenever he met them, and informing them that he was Dr. Lyon, of Chicago. A Sterling lady insulted a respectable lady, whose husband is in the army, but who, fortunately, had a brother who is a soldier and was home on a furlough. The brother—Anson Smith, of the 75th Illinois—sought out the scoundrel, and by a well directed blow sent him reeling to the earth. Battles, *alias* Lyon, drew a pistol over, before he could fire was knocked down and thoroughly whipped by the enraged soldier. He immediately left town. Sterling in a dangerous place for copperheads to visit, as Sterling and Rock Island is the home of the Chicago secesh concern.—*Chicago Tribune.*

General Hooker reached New York on Tuesday evening. He left again for his home in Jefferson county, where his family resides. It is understood that he will remain there two weeks.

The Rev. Mr. Wayland, son of Rev. President Wayland, of Brown University, is about to open a select school in Nashville.

Col. David Chambers died on the 8th inst., at his residence in Zanesville, in the 84th year of his age. He has filled many prominent positions in the country during his life.

Mrs. Rachel Kibby, daughter of the late Maj. Benjamin Stites, died on Wednesday morning, Aug. 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Cincinnati, at the ripe old age of 81 years. Her father landed at what is now called Columbia seventy-seven years ago, when as yet the axe of the pioneer had not visited the wilderness this side of Marietta. Taking Rachel, then a little girl in her fourth year, in his arms, the Major stepped ashore and stood her upon the virgin soil, *the first white child that had ever trod the shores of Southern Ohio.* All but thirteen of the many years of her life have been passed in Cincinnati and its vicinity, where, from an unbroken forest, she has beheld from year to year, cabin, village, town and city successively planted. The deceased was well known to all who have early memories of our connections with the history of Cincinnati.

The census at Grand Rapids, Mich., gives a population of 10,017, against 8,090 in 1860, it being an increase of 1,927 in five years of 1,926.

Efforts which promise success are being made to resuscitate and endow Antioch College.

The population of Grand Traverse county, Michigd, is 2,549. Its population in 1860 was 1,201.

Legislative—Wednesday.

The Committee on the Judiciary, in the Senate, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the General Bounty Law passed at the late session, and substituting in its stead a State Bounty, in such manner as not to do injustice to such counties as have filled themselves of the provisions of said act to fill their quotas for five hundred thousand men, under the late call of the President, and report by bill or otherwise.

In the House Mr. Searight asked leave to introduce an act appropriating $15,000 to construct a military telegraph line between Connellsville and Uniontown, in Fayette county, a distance of twelve miles. Mr. Glass argued that a good telegraph line could be put up at $125 per mile. Mr. Searight had been informed that a greater sum would be necessary. Mr. Searight obtained leave to read his bill by a vote of ayes 60, nays 30.

Included in the bills recalled from the Governor was an act enforcing State banks to contribute to the National law, which the Governor had refused to sign. Mr. Smith (of Chester,) stated that the objection to the Bank bill was that it did not require the State organizations before going under the National law, to surrender the specific certificates which they had obtained from the Commonwealth. If this amendment was made the bill would meet no objections on the part of the Governor. The majority of the State banks were willing to surrender their certificates, and Pennsylvania would thereby be relieved from the burden.

Agricultural Matters—State Fairs.

The Ohio State Fair will be held at Columbus, commencing Tuesday, September 13th, closing Friday, September 16th. The ground selected is an oak grove at the southern extremity of High street, accessible by street cars from the depot.

The Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society of Iowa commences on the 27th of September at Burlington. On the 26th, the day preceding the Fair, there is to be a grand trial of farm implements.

Mr. Howard, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Michigan, has issued a circular to the farmers of the State, calling for information as to the crops, stock, and implements of the State, the use of manures, and other subjects relating to its agricultural resources and practice. The returns received will be made available for the public through his annual report.

The State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin has decided to hold a State Fair this year, from the 26th to the 30th September inclusive, at Janesville. A prize banner, worth one hundred dollars, is to be awarded to the citizens of any one county—exclusive of Rock, the county in which the Fair is to be held—"for the largest and most creditable contribution" to the Fair.

The Terms of Peace.

There is no conceivable solution to our trouble but to fight on till no army resists us. The bosh and twaddle about an "armistice," convention of States," "readiness to confer with the rebels," &c., &c., is neither serious nor sensible. It is meant for nothing but a delusion and a snare.

POISONS IN DAILY USE.—Ignorance often conceals a deadly weapon in our choicest articles of food, but selfishness often conceals a greater. It manufactures and commends poisons for others in many temptingly disguised forms. Candies, toys and cakes are ornamented or colored with various poisons. (Arsenite of copper, and carbonate of copper are used in powder to ornament cake green, or color candies.) The blending in various ways, in candies and on cakes, makes them attractive to the eye, but destructive to the health of those who use them. Cakes ornamented with colored dust, candies colored in such nice style, toys so highly attractive to children, cause decayed teeth, canker, intestinal inflammation, nauseating headache, colic, spasms, and often convulsions. Confectionery may be prepared without coloring material, so as to be wholesome. Gay colors are made of poisonous material, that ought never to be introduced into food or drinks. Wall paper, ornamented with beautiful green, pretty yellow and lively red, often diffuses, through sleeping and sitting rooms, an atmosphere impregnated with a poisonous vapor that causes headache, nausea, dryness of the throat and mouth, cough, depression of spirits, prostration of strength, nervous affections, boils, watery swellings of the face, cutaneous affections and inflammations of the eyes. These occur in more serious forms in apartments that are not constantly and thoroughly ventilated.

Reported Capture of Mobile

Gen. Sherman Still Shelling Atlanta.

The Explosion of the Ordnance Boat.

REPORT FROM GEN. GRANT

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—9.30 P. M.}
Major General Dix:

No further intelligence has been received from Mobile except from deserters, who report the capture of the city, but nothing official.

Gen. Sherman reports all well, and that he is knocking Atlanta with 64-inch shells.

No movement has been made by our forces in front of Petersburg.

Sheridan has not been heard from to-day.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 11—10 P. M.—*Maj. Gen. Dix.*—A dispatch from Gen. Grant, just received, reports the casualty by the explosion of the ammunition barge at City Point on the 9th, as follows: Killed, twelve enlisted men, citizens and employees, one citizen not employed by Government, and thirty-eight colored laborers. Wounded, three commissioned officers, forty enlisted men, fifteen citizens and employees, and eighty-six colored laborers. Besides those there were eighteen others wounded, soldiers and citizens not belonging about the wharf. The damage to property was large, but I have not means of reporting it. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, August 11—11 P. M.

Nothing has been received from the Valley to-day, or the Upper Potomac.

Gen. Stoneman's Late Raid

Attempt to Rescue Union Prisoners.

Desperate Fighting of Our Cavalry.

LIST OF OFFICERS CAPTURED.

OUR LOSS LESS THAN 1,000.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 11.

Information from Marietta to the 6th inst., gives particulars of Stoneman's raid of July 27th. The 5th and 6th Indiana cavalry, and other sections of the 24th Indiana battery set out for Macon, to relieve the Union officers imprisoned there. The expedition arrived too late, the rebels had removed the prisoners to a place of greater safety. Gen. McCook's force started at the same time to effect a junction with Stoneman, but were overtaken by an overpowering force, and were obliged to let every man look out for his own safety. The rebels attacked them Saturday, July 30th. The engagement lasted all that day and night. Sunday morning found them completely surrounded. Col. Adams, finding resistance hopeless, escaped to Marietta. Colonel Capron, with his command escaped also, but was again surrounded and his men cut to pieces. The Sixth Indiana also cut through the enemy's ranks, but were again attacked. Their fate is unknown to our informant.

Gen. Stoneman, Cols. Biddell and Butler, Majs. Thompson and Soper, Captains Whiteman, Elliott and Finney, Lieuts. Anderson, Shanklin, Angell, and Hamilton, and Capt. Miller, Simmons and Cegg, are prisoners, and Lieut. Chittenden killed. Company I, Fifth Indiana, lost fearfully. A soldier who escaped says that the rebels pursued Col. Capron's camp, shooting his men and braining them with guns while asleep. The 50th Indiana lost about 1,000 men. Prisoners of war, including fifteen commissioned officers, arrived here to-day.

Maj. Gen. Palmer reached here this evening *en route* for Washington. It is reported that he has been relieved of the command of the 4th corps.

Later information is to the effect that Col. Capron, with several squads of his men, is in Marietta. This will reduce Stoneman's loss to less than 1,000.

The Explosion at City Point.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

50 KILLED AND 100 WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

The following additional particulars of the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point been received:—About loaded with stores, lying alongside another was torn to pieces, a large portion of it being raised completely out of water and thrown through the house on the dock. Captain Benedict and Captain Ahern, the Commissary Department were in the building at the time and were buried beneath the ruins. After considerable labor they were extricated, neither being fatally injured though a good deal bruised. Captain D. D. Wiley, who was in his tent quite a distance from the spot, was struck in the head by a piece of timber and injured, though not dangerously. Mr. Tucker, his clerk, was also seriously injured at the same time that he cannot recover. Lieut. Lane, of the Navy Department, was killed. Mr. Spence, Thorp, a clerk in the ordnance office, was killed. Mr. Fay, of the Sanitary Commission, was slightly injured. Mrs. Spence, relief agent, received slight injuries. The casualties are believed to be at least fifty killed, and about one hundred wounded. A number of bodies of colored persons have been found, besides those above mentioned, and there are fifty sixteen in the boat hospital, while others were scattered in different localities. Twenty-five colored men, more or less wounded, were taken to the general hospital, where services of surgeons were performed. Five shells passed through the Sanitary Commission boat, but no one on it was injured.

It is believed that many bodies are blown into the river, which will never be recovered. Capt. Schuyler, Provost Marshal, who was sitting on the top of the river bank, was lifted up and thrown a distance of ten or twelve feet, receiving a shower of shells around him, but escaped without a scratch. Our loss is put down by him at about thirty killed and seventy or eighty wounded, twelve of the killed being soldiers. Nothing has yet been discovered as to the cause of the calamity. In the Commissary department alone forty are known to be killed and some twenty-five wounded. The property belonging to the railroad, are reported among the injured. It is said that the loss of property is not known, but will prove very large. The 10th New York lost six killed and seventeen wounded. The 148 Ohio lost three killed and four wounded. The boat Lewis caught fire, when a wrecking tug ran ashore and extending her hose threw six streams on the fire, putting out the flames and thus saving a large amount of ammunition.

Considerable firing is going on at the front this morning. One of the gunboats opened during the night and threw a number of shells at what was supposed to be a moving Rebel force.

Guerrilla Movements in Kentucky.

Gallantry of the Home Guards.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.

The remains of General Greathouse, recently Colonel of the 45th Illinois, passed here for home this evening.

About daylight yesterday morning, twenty guerrillas under Dupaster, entered Brandenburg, Ky., and were driven out by five Home Guards, armed with double barrelled shot guns. The guerrillas then sent the following note: HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY: *Home Guards*—We demand an immediate surrender of the town, and if there is a shot fired at us from any person in the town, we will burn the place, and shoot every person who is caught burning arms. (signed) CAPTAIN DUPASTER and Captain BRYANT, commandig Confederate forces of Meade county, Ky.

The home guards refused to comply, but prepared to defend the town. As the mail boat passed up the river, about sunset, firing was heard, and it is supposed an engagement was progressing. Further particulars are not obtainable to-night.

Sixty guerrillas passed through Graytown, Mead county, yesterday morning, with a detachment of thirty Federal troops, under Capt. Gore, in pursuit. Last night thirty guerrillas robbed the store of Mr. Malone, at St. Long run, in this county.

The Democratic convention at Jeffersonville to-day was largely attended, and Hon. N. C. Kerr was nominated to represent the Second District of Indiana in Congress.

Tax On U. S. Treasury Notes.

Deserters' Sentence Commuted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 7-30 LOAN.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

The decision of Acting Commissioner Rollins that 7-30 Treasury notes are liable to taxation, applies only to Banks that had them as a part of their capital stock. The first loon not expressly exempts all United States Treasury notes as well as bonds from State and municipal taxation.

Three more of the Western counterfeiters have arrived here, and been committed to the old capital prison.

Thirty-nine rebel officers were to day sent to Fort Delaware.

Seven deserters from the army, found guilty of desertion and sentenced to be shot, have had their sentences commuted to confinement on the Dry Tortugas.

The amount of subscriptions to the 7 30 loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day, is nearly half a million dollars.

S. H. Colby, of Vermont, was to-day sworn as Register of the Treasury in place of I. E. Chitten resigned.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

England to Recognize Mexican Empire.

The Queen on American Affairs.

Peace Between Germany and Denmark.

NEW YORK, August 11.

By the arrival of the Persia we have the following:—

The French journals continue to harp on the impending sea fight between Federal and Rebel cruisers in the channel.

In the House of Commons, Layard said that England intended to recognize the new Mexican Empire without waiting for the States and Territories, now under Juarez, to be brought within the authority of the new government. Lord Howard called attention to the enlistment of emigrants in America, complained of subjects having being entrapped, and urged watchfulness and energy to put it down. Layard admitted there was great complaints, but the Government could not do more than had been done. He trusted the American authorities would endeavor to check abuses. Several speeches were made, including one by Taylor, who defended the Northern Government, which was determined, he said, to put down the slave trade of the rebels. On the 20th Parliament was prorogued. The Queen's speech was read by commission. It briefly comments upon the continuance of the civil war in America, and promises a continued and strict neutrality, but would rejoice to see a friendly reconciliation; expresses satisfaction at the influx of cotton from all parts of the world, and the consequent relief from the great distress in manufactures; regrets the failure of the Dano-German Conference, and hopes the new negotiations at Vienna may be successful. The rest of the speech enumerates accomplished facts and rejoices at the continued prosperity of the country.

Nothing was known as to the peace negotiation at Vienna. A Copenhagen journal says that the alleged armistice for nine months is premature. Prussia agrees to the re entry of federal troops into Holstein.

VIENNA, July 29.—It is considered probable that the truce will be prolonged for a short time. No understanding in relation to the basis of the conference has been arrived at.

LONDON, July 31.—The Paris press, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark. The basis is unknown. The armistice is being slightly prolonged.

From *Galignani's Messenger*, July 28:—An Ostend letter in the *Independance Belge* mentions that on the 24th inst. the Federal gunboat, steamer, the screw corvette Butterfly, Captain Russell, and paddle corvette Pam Jones, Capt. Engles. The *Yigel De Cherbourg* says:—Three vessels of the Federal States navy, the Kearsarge, America, the Niagara, Sacramento, and Kearsarge, and four belonging to the Confederates, the Georgia, Florida, New Alabama and Georgiana, have actually passed the Straits of Gibraltar, followed by several merchantmen. An action between them is expected. This may be taken for what it is worth. The Georgia, it will be remembered, has been long expected, and expected quietly in dock there, and as to some of the other vessels named they read very much like phantom ships.

Liverpool Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report flour in general demand, at about 2½s for extra. Wheat 1@2d higher. Red declining; white very red, 8s 9d; fine amber, 8s 3d@8s 6d; white still 1d@2d lower. Provisions—Beef, limited demand; pork quiet; bacon steady, but not active; lard dull and declining. Cheese, fair enquiry, 58@59s; choice tallow in good demand, at 46@ 47s.

The Bank of France has gained over six millions of francs in specie during the week. Bourse flat. Continental news unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Evening.—Cotton—Prices unchanged. Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady. The weather hot and dry. Provisions without change. Produce quiet. Quotations without variation.

LONDON, August 3.—Evening.—Consols closed at 90¾@91 for Money. Stocks steady. Erie shares 41@43; Confederate loan advanced to 73½@73¾.

Another National Convention.

Reports About Cabinet Unfounded.

Sen. Cowan and Chicago Nomination.

THE GOLD MARKET.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S PURSUIT OF EARLY.

NEW YORK, August 11.

The *Post's* Baltimore correspondent says a paper, written by H. J. Raymond, is circulating a Union Convention at Buffalo to make nominations for President and Vice President. It strongly arraigns the Administration for short comings and backsliding of it aside to prevent anarchy and rebellion.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The story of Secretary Stanton's resignation was put in circulation by the New York friends of Seward, Blair and Weller was entirely without foundation.

The *National Intelligencer* urges the nomination of Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, at Chicago.

James McCall, an old merchant of New York, died to-day.

In the absence of any export demand, gold continues dull. Opened at 2½, ranged up to 255%. At two p. m. it was at 255½, with light sales.

The *Post's* Washington special says:—Reports from the Shenandoah Valley represent that Sheridan is pursuing the retreating forces of Early, with a good prospect of overtaking them and forcing a battle.

Gold made a slight advance this afternoon under sensation rumors that the rebels had advanced again and crossed the Upper Potomac. The quotation is 256¾.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN NEBRASKA.

An Appeal for Militia.

Travel on the Overland Route.

OMAHA, August 9.

W. H. S. Hughes, Adjutant General of Nebraska, has issued an order calling for two regiments of mounted infantry for Indian service, to serve 100 days, and report for duty. Gen. Hurlord and Brig. Gen. Cox as soon as possible. The following is the address of Gov. Saunders to the citizens of Nebraska:

The news from our Western frontier is alarming. Numerous trains of emigrants and freighters have been attacked, the owners been killed, wagons destroyed and stock run off. No less than three of the regular mail coaches on our Territory and Denver have been attacked in one day. Indians are known to be infesting these roads for a distance of several hundred miles. All available Government troops have been sent forward. We need more men in order to punish these savages and give security to our frontier settlers. In order to meet this want, I have thought proper to call on the able bodied militia of the Territory to organize a few companies of minute men, who can and will, if necessary, move at a moment's warning to the scene of these depredations, and assist in punishing these murderers and robbers, and driving them from the country. I make the appeal to our people, confident that it will be responded to by every man who has a musket on their part. The Adjutant General has today issued a special order from these Headquarters, giving particulars in regard to the manner of organizing and reporting these companies.

(Signed,)
ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

DENVER CITY, Aug. 10.

We have overestimated pretty much all of these items, for the purpose of showing that Hood has not strengthened his attack, and that Hood's force equal to Sherman's. It has, however, the advantage of being in a fortified position. The war has now reached the point we predicted some time ago, would bring it to—that Hood's is the only one in the cotton States east of the Mississippi. The utter uselessness of the rebel army in the Trans-Mississippi Department in the present emergency, are also probably will, induce its transfer to Hood's department, and we cannot doubt that the efforts of the enemy to pass the Atchafalaya and to establish batteries on the Mississippi, look to this transfer. It is stated in the latest news from the Southwest that General Dick Taylor was at Meridian, Mississippi, but he may not have his forces with him. It is, however, certain that all the rebel troops west of the Mississippi will be united with Hood's army, and thus the campaign will present a definite shape and lead to a settled result.

SALTNESS OF THE SEA AS AFFECTING NAVIGATION.—Surprise has been expressed that vessels going to Sebastopol take a much lighter cargo than if they were only going to Constantinople, or that they diminish their cargo in the latter port before entering the Black Sea. The reason for this; the density of water of different seas is more or less considerable, and the vessels sailing in them sink more or less, according to their density. The density arises from the quantity of salt contained in the water, and consequently, the saltier a sea is, the less a vessel sinks in it. As, too, the more salt a vessel carries, the less she sinks, it follows that the more salt the water, the greater the quantity of salt that can be carried. Now, as the Black Sea is sixteen times more than the Mediterranean, a vessel which leaves Toulon or Marseilles for Sebastopol, must take a smaller cargo than one that only goes to Constantinople, and a still smaller one if it is to enter the Sea of Azoff, which is eighteen times less salt than the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean is twice as salt as the Atlantic, once more than the Adriatic, five times more than the Caspian Sea, twelve times more than the Ionian Sea, and seventeen times more than the Sea of Marmora. The Dead Sea contains more salt than any other sea. It is asserted on good authority that two tons of its water yield 589 pounds of salt and magnesia.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—Before the rebellion New Orleans was annually visited by the yellow fever. One of the first things done by General Butler, after New Orleans was occupied by the National authorities, was the cleansing of the city so thoroughly that the accustomed pestilence has not since afflicted it. Expressly exempts all United States Treasury notes as well as bonds from State and municipal taxation.

From Cairo and Below.

Important Order of Gen. Canby.

FURTHER GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.

Rebel Treachery in Tennessee.

CAIRO, August 11.

Gen. Canby has ordered all able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five in the Department of Arkansas and the Gulf, and districts east of the Mississippi for Militia service. Neutral foreigners to be enrolled as a separate class, and to be used when necessary as a local police force. Deserters from the enemy and persons subject to the rebel conscription will not be sent or allowed to go within the rebel lines. Families of rebel soldiers sent within our lines for great safety or comfort, will be hereafter sent back, and those now in the lines will be returned. Refugees in good faith will be received and kindly treated, but will not be allowed to remain ill or about any fort or garrison.

The order suppressing the Memphis Monday morning *News*, is rescinded.

The rebels under Col. Outlaw, dashed into Hickman, Ky., yesterday, and burned all the cotton and tobacco there, and committed other depredations. Gen. Dobbins is raiding on Southern planters in the vicinity of Helena. The guerrillas are reported troublesome along the Ohio river. A freshet in the Rio Grande carried away 500 bales of cotton. The stock of cotton in Mobile on the 30th inst., was 20,000 bales.

Memphis papers of the 9th, contain no news. Cotton is entirely out of the market. New Orleans dates of the 4th, quote low middling at $1 90, middling at $1 65. Molasses, 95c@$1 00. Flour, $11 75@14 00.

The steamer Henry Ames, recently sunk above here, was raised to-day, and will soon be running again. Thirty-three hhds of tobacco were received from Paducah, for New York.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—A citizen came into our lines, near Lafayette, and applied to the commander of the post for protection and permission to remove his household goods inside our lines. A guard of eight men was sent to bring them in. After entering the house, the man fled, and in attempting to come out the guard was surrounded by twenty-five or thirty guerrillas. Five of our men escaped and the other three surrendered, after which the guerrillas murdered them. The men belonged to the 16th Illinois infantry.

An Eloquent Fire in Washington

A Feed Store Burned—A Reporter Electrified—A Spiritual Communication—Pathos of the Flames—Flippant as Fair—Tremendous Barriers—Swaying Crowds—The Feed Store No More—Smoke and Blackness and Ashes—The Hour Late—The Scene Vacated—The Immense Crowd Wend Their Various Ways Home.

It appears that on Monday evening a fire occurred in a feed store in Washington, at which the local reporter of the *Chronicle* of that city was present. We have seldom read a more determined effort to describe a disaster eloquently at the expense of the facts in the case, but readers will be amused with it. It is excellent reading for dog days. We give a portion of it:—

In an infinitely short space of time the flames poured forth with the utmost vengeance, and illuminated the sky far and near with an intensely yellow radiance. The steps of the city Hall were quickly crowded with people, and the lamp posts were quickly occupied to the scene of devastation was beset by an investigating crowd.

Arrived at the scene of action, the crowd and the excitement was almost impossible to describe. All the wide extent of street-path and carriage-way found in the neighborhood of Seventh street and New York avenue was rendered almost impassable by the throng. There was, in the first place, a moving, swaying crowd. All the engine companies in the city were represented, and were strenuously endeavoring to suppress the towering flames. Long lines of passenger cars, which had been necessarily stopped, blocked up the street crossings, and presented an effectual barrier against any communication from sidewalk to sidewalk. Baroucbes were stationed here and there, filled, some of them, with questionable characters, as flippant as they were many. Around the burning mass of combustibles closely burrowed when they open at a lively rate. They have several siege guns in position, whose range is about three miles. A night or two or ago, was shifted from the north of Atlanta, to the extreme right, the enemy made a corresponding movement leaving enough men in the entrenchments north of the city to hold them, as was developed by the demonstration of the 4th corps last evening. The works of the enemy completely environ the city, and are very strong, too strong to be carried by assault. The question of getting into Atlanta seems to depend upon our ability to cut their remaining line of communication, which we are not all millers to do at any moment. Hood will probably be compelled to withdraw sooner or later, (experience renders one conservative when penning a prophesy,) on account of what his men term another cowardly flanking movement.

Hood is making good use of his militia reserves. Every man in Georgia, capable of bearing arms, is arrayed against us, and, behind fortifications, they are, of course, formidable. Four or five weeks of such campaigning as we are now waging will transform militia into veterans, and render them as indifferent to the viperish whisk of a bullet as those who have been listening to it for the last three years. Hood's regular troops have, undoubtedly, suffered very heavily in the late battles, and his tactics are to preserve them, now that he has to repeat the operation. Sherman in reply to a question of one of our skirmishers, as to how many men they had left) "not more than enough for two more killings." Rebel veterans, of course, are in the trenches to-day, but the trenches are held by militia, while the regular troops are distributed in the rear as reserves, from whence they are speedily thrown upon any point where the vacillating enemy is massed columns, fighting on both flanks, front and rear.

The body that came in, are recuperating a short distance in the rear, and they display many trophies of their dangerous and terribly fatiguing journey, in the shape of blooded stock, fine saddles, and other spoils of Sepoterre, which has been added to their military efficiency, but were, perhaps, too tempting to be left in the Confederacy. All of the returned raiders agree in saying that for hard fighting commend us to Kilman and Garrard, this expedition turned all former raids into a jest.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, Aug. 4.

During the entire night and until daylight this morning, heavy picket-firing was heard on the front of Newton's, Williams' and the 16th Corps, caused by the advance of our picket line last evening. Suitermaster, of the 11th Indiana Battery, gave the information that the commanding officer, which deposited their shells in the heart of the modern Sodom. One shell every five minutes could be heard tearing through the woods and falling in the outskirts of the city. The demonstration yesterday on the left, to draw off the enemy from his left, was not very successful, for the enem

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories. Over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the Stereoscopic cartes de visite to cabinet and lifesize. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Mobile—Look Ahead!

The news from Mobile comes at an unlucky moment for the croakers! It completely destroys their business and breaks up their plans. They began to flourish and have hopes of a prosperous season. Should that obstinate old salt, Admiral FARRAGUT, take Mobile, or what would be about as well, knock the city into a cocked hat, we fear the transaction might seriously interfere with the Chicago Convention. What is wanted in that quarter, is a gloomy state of things and a prospect decidedly dark for our side, and bright for the rebels. Then the opponents of the war and the Government flourish and are hopeful. But when things begin to assume such an aspect, something is sure to occur to spoil it all, and change the prospects of those who have undertaken the hard task of upholding the rebel cause in the North. We doubt whether the rebels ever have realized or ever will realize one half the prospect of success which their sympathisers try to make out exists. We have no doubt the rebels would be glad to know that at any time the Union cause was half so doubtful as the rebel sympathisers here try to make it out. But that matters nothing, since there are always some weak people ready to believe anything, and to croak, mourn, despond and predict all sorts of evil on the slightest pretext. So we say, FARRAGUT'S operations against Mobile were undertaken at an inopportune moment; for it spoiled a great deal of croaking and may seriously interfere with nicely laid plans at Chicago and Richmond.

Seriously: The news from Mobile is of a character not only important and cheering in itself, but it should remind supporters of the Government that there are immense instrumentalities engaged to put down the rebellion, and that though some of them may fail, *it will be put down.*

The rebels have lost another point. *They* know and feel how they cannot stand such blows—on what precarious footing their cause rests, and how the supporters of the Government have only to remain firm to finish the war in perfect victory.

Some things have failed. There have been disappointments; but the rebels instead of gaining anything, anywhere, have continually lost. Look at the map. See to what dimension they are reduced. Confined to what straits they are driven. They only hold two points, Atlanta and Richmond. Their armies are wasting, with the means of recuperation exhausted. They are desperately on the defensive. The leaders only in the South are for the further prosecution of the war. The Southern heart is failing. Abroad there has lately been a marked change against the South. Whoever takes a single moment to examine the prospect, to calculate the means and the probabilities, need not be assured that the day is not far off when the power of the South to further resist will be completely broken.

Friends of the Union cause, take courage! Stand by your faith. Hold to the resolution that the government shall be saved. Let such as want to give up go over to the other side. This is a good time to do so. By waiting they may not have half so good a chance, for the clouds are about to disappear forever.

The Paramount Duty of the Hour.

Every patriotic citizen is supposed to know the duty he owes to his country. But in a crisis like the present there are considerations of a peculiar nature, necessary for the guidance of the people, to which we deem it important to give expression. In exercising this function we must remember that a combination of circumstances girds the pathway. These circumstances are both of a military and political character, and as such, in their united form, constitute the real situation of our National affairs. In both spheres, military and political, there are duties required of us, duties however, which are—which must be subordinate to the transcendent duty of the American citizen, that of saving the Union. It is to this we now call attention. The mere question of saving the Union party, or the Democratic party, is not worthy to enter into the issue, because party is merely the accepted means of obtaining political power; it is not, nor can it be the oracle of Governmental success. Party fires no guns except those loaded with blank cartridges; it wins no victory in the field. For all that party can succeed in doing when its representatives are in authority, it is indebted to the character and the conduct of citizens independent of it. In short, Government recognizes no party, and least of all when the nation is struggling for its existence. The right of every citizen is above and beyond that of party at any time, and most of all at a time when party can do least for the National safety. This individual right presupposes the paramount duty to which we refer. The duty of the citizen to his country, not to his party, nor through his party, but by himself. Party responsibility is good for nothing; it is intangible; not so the man, the citizen. This is the fundamental cause for dissensions in parties, and for differences of opinion between man and man in regard to the conduct of the Government in its exercise of the authority vested in it. The exercise of private judgment in the expression of our opinions is a right and not a duty. This should be remembered. Men not infrequently make mistakes on this very point; they take for granted that when a Union man ventures upon criticising the acts of President LINCOLN, for instance, that he is performing a duty when he is really and only exercising a right, forgetting that a duty infers the doing of something, not merely thinking or saying something. It is this very mistake which has led what are now called the Democratic party, and the Peace party, both, to indulge themselves in the delusion that the exercising of the rights of American citizenship on the part of Unionists in the free expression of their opinions in reference to the acts of the Administration, is a dissension in the Union party. This may be a conviction, affected or real; whether or not, it is a delusion. Union men never surrendered their rights because they had registered themselves for duty. It would be silly to suppose that they should allow copperheads to do all the grumbling; it would be just as silly to suppose that they had laid aside duty to have a chance to growl. So far as the coming Presidential election is concerned, we predict that the principle we have enunciated will be fully and powerfully demonstrated. Voting is a duty as well as a privilege, but simply to the extent that it is governed by the only motive that should actuate the citizen—that of patriotism; otherwise it is the mere prostitution of a privilege. No Union man is or can be so abandoned as to venture upon reducing a great national issue to the paltry stature of a party squabble. In the event of a Presidential election pending a war for the very existence of the nation, men who love their country—whose every interest is bound up in the perpetuity of its institutions—have even now decided the course they are to pursue. The holding of a convention at Chicago cannot change the determination of Union men; neither can the fact that "Democrats everywhere are very confident of victory in the Presidential canvas," alter the destiny of the Union cause. The duty of the hour is, not to forget individual responsibility to the nation, and to be united with men everywhere who rejoice in the title of American Citizens. There are thousands of men who have taken exception to the policy of President LINCOLN on many important points—men who even at this time desire the election of some other candidate, who, when duty calls, will be found among the hundreds of thousands who have sacrificed objections, party preferences, and personal prejudices, acting with their fellow-citizens against the hypocritial peace-mongers who would barter their nation for their party.

The British Opinion of the Contest in the United States.

The late advices from abroad say that while Great Britain will not interfere in the contest in the United States, the prevailing opinion there is that the Government will not be able to put down the rebellion. The value of such an opinion—indeed of any opinion—depends wholly on the degree of intelligence on which it is based. The observing reader has from time to time been able to measure the intelligence of the average English mind concerning affairs in the United States, and therefore will not be at all disturbed by any opinion whatever—taking it to be a sincere one—that may be expressed in that quarter. The ignorance and perversity manifested by the English constitute not the least remarkable feature of the war. The seated desire in the English mind to see the Government overthrown will no doubt account for a good deal; and the efforts of the rebel agents to impart false views, to inoculate the already predisposed mind with notions and expectations wholly groundless, will probably account for much more; but what cannot thus be accounted for, may be attributed to the chronic ignorance and consequent prejudice ever manifested by the English concerning the affairs of this country.

There have been points on which the English have been compelled to review their opinions and confess their own weakness; in fact, there most like exists an unconfessed apprehension that they may after all, be forced to recall their verdict and confess their mistake. The last instance which should remind the English to consult caution, is the lesson taught by the contest between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. England found out by it that she had no gun to compete with our eleven inch gun, although she had expended millions to outstrip the world, and boasted ever so much that she had done it. France caught the same idea, and is said to have quietly gone about repairing her mistakes and supplying her deficiencies.

There are other elements entering largely into the question whether the government will be able to put down the rebellion, which the English have under-estimated and are no less deceived about than they were about our naval prowess. Not the least of these is the will of the people of the North and their resources to execute it. This the English have never properly understood, if they did understand it they have studiously affected ignorance.

After all, there is reason for doubting whether the English have the least expectation that the South will succeed. We are inclined to believe that the late declaration of neutrality by PALMERSTON evinces rather the conviction that the Southern cause is hopeless. This view of the case is backed by the vigorous policy of the English Government against Confederate privateers, and the improved tone generally in that respect. Such a policy and tone are inconsistent with the belief that the sun of the South is rising. It indicates, on the contrary, the conviction that it is setting, and that the time has come for well-informed worshippers to retire.

The English are cautious about linking themselves with a declining cause, and vigilant to recede from a position in which they may share the odium of failure. They bully and sympathize where there is at least apparent strength, particularly if the prospect favor their prejudices and interests; but England, more especially in her recent policy, shows a decided disposition to back out, and consult prudence wherever success is to be won only by her most unequivocal aid, and at her decided cost. We prefer to believe, therefore, that the English declaration of neutrality in reality indicates, on the part of the Ministry, the conviction that the cause of the South is hopeless, and we are disposed to regard the contrary opinion put forth at the same time, as nothing more nor less than a cheap sop for the rebels.

The Chicago *Post*, Democrat, thinks "the indications are daily growing that MILLARD FILLMORE will be the nominee of the National Democratic Convention for President." Judge NELSON is understood to be the favorite of the Albany Regency, PENDLETON of Ohio is warmly supported: but MCCLELLAN has the most surface strength.

Political.

The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, has been nominated for Congress by the Fourth District (Iowa) Union Convention.

The Potsdam (N. Y.) *Courier* urges the Hon. Preston King, as the Union candidate for Governor of the State of New York.

The Fourth Congressional District (Ohio) Union Convention met at Piqua on the 5th instant, and nominated Judge William Lawrence as candidate.

PRESBYTERIAN INTELLIGENCE.—Rev. R. Hopkins, of Sewickleyville, Pa., has been appointed by the Western Seamen's Friend Society, its Missionary Agent and District Secretary in Western Pennsylvania, and has been duly authorized to solicit and receive funds and donations in aid of its treasury.....The friends of Rev. Charles M. Campbell, of the Presbytery of Allegheny city, will be glad to hear of his safe arrival in Colorado territory. He has preached in Denver city four times, attended a Sabbath School Convention in Black Hawk, and preached, administering the Communion, in Boulder city, receiving four persons on certificate. The membership of the church there is now four teen, and as yet they are without a house of worship.

A LADY in London recently recovered by law the "value" of a dress which she had damaged by the fresh paint on a shop door, which she was entering. The shop man called, "Mind the paint." Thereupon she caused herself to be painted upon the other side. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet; the judge censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plaintiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was a bad plea. If a tradesman wishes to protect himself particularly, he ought to put up a notice, "No ladies with large crinolines served in this shop."

The hay crop in New Hampshire is much better than was anticipated. Many farmers have gathered as much this year as last, and all concede that this crop is superior in quality, and was gathered in much better condition.

For COUGHS, COLDS and THROAT DISORDERS, use "*Brown's Brochial Troches*," having proved there efficacy by a test of many years.

General Intelligence.

A French paper's correspondent has sent the following: "M. G. has met with a frightful accident; he fell from the balcony at the corner of the Grande Due and broke his spine. Death was instantaneous. The same accident occurred to him last year." This was a Frenchy accident.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Philadelphia at the present time appears to be infested by persons who take delight in applying the torch of the incendiary to buildings which will easily fall a prey to the devouring element.

Some months ago a letter was published from A. D. Davis, formerly editor of a small newspaper in Reedsville, Illinois, who left that place and went to Kansas. Said letter informed said Davis' wife and friends that he, Davis, was in the hands of bushwhackers, about to be suspended at the end of a rope, &c. Recently intelligence has been received that Davis has taken another wife, while his lawful spouse in Reedsville was mourning his supposed death.

Last Sunday the Rev. Mr. McMullen preached a war sermon in Lafayette, Ind., in which he told the pious Copperheads that in a single battle fought by the Hebrews 120,000 were slain and 200,000 carried into captivity. But the best thing he told them was that intemperance carries off 40,000 of our males every year, or more than have fallen in battle for national life in three years, and yet they have not howled once about it.

The returns for 1864, give Cambridge, Mass., an aggregate wealth of $23,271,500, being a net gain over 1863 of $722,300. This gives about $900 to each person, or $4,500 to each family—a rich town. A peculiarity in the returns, is that there the personal estate is given at $8,957,100 less than last year, while the real estate is $933,400 more than last year.

The number of Germans in North America is estimated at 4,000,000, of whom 1,433,000 are Lutherans.

The Columbus, Ohio, *Statesman* tells the following yarn on one of the regular Conductors on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. It is another exemplification of the power of little things, since it proves that so insignificant an insect as a bumble bee may cause the stoppage of a railway train going at full speed. The *Statesman* says:—"A corpulent and good-natured Conductor on the Columbus and Cleveland Railroad, and one of the best in the country, was sold the other day in a singular manner. He has in his possession a horse, was rolling towards Cleveland at the rate of forty miles an hour, when several men were noticed on the track ahead who, upon the approach of the train, began the embankment and began gesticulating in the most energetic and eccentric manner. The engineer, supposing that the men intended to warn him of a broken rail or ruined bridge, whistled down the brakes and stopped the engine, but the train was running so fast that it could not be stopped until the men were past. The clever conductor in order to save time, leaped from the train and ran back to inquire "what in thunder was the matter, that they should gesticulate in that manner, and stop the train?" The "devil take your train," responded one of the men, as he danced about and struck out at the air. "We didn't stop your train. We ran into a blasted bumble bees' nest, and are fighting them!" The Conductor regained his train as speedily as possible, the whistle was sounded and the train dashed on, to make up time, leaving the men on the track behind still fighting the enraged bees.

A resident of Hartford bought a dozen of eggs the other day, and by inadvertently placing five of them in a warm pantry got them so nicely hatched into five chickens as if a hen had sat upon them. One fine morning the little animals "peeped" to the egg purchaser's great astonishment. Of course he went to the newspapers to tell the story—every good American goes to his newspaper when he sees or hears anything "out of the common."

One of the largest farms in Northampton, Massachusetts, produced nineteen thousand dollars worth of tobacco last year, and several other farmers raised from five thousand to ten thousand dollars worth.

A bather at Newport was robbed the other day of twelve hundred dollars and a gold watch, which were taken from his clothes in the bathhouse while he was in the water.

The citizens of the town of South Bend, Indiana (the residence of Speaker Colfax), have contributed $3,200 for the Christian Commission within the past few months.

Pearl hunting is lively in Montpelier, Vermont. Over fifteen hunred dollars worth have been found in Winooski river and its branches within a fortnight.

The demand for turnip seed in Massachusetts this year is unprecedented. One firm in Springfield has sold one hundred dollars' worth in a day.

A Roman Catholic female seminary is to be built in Wheeling, Virginia.

On Saturday and Sunday, says a correspondent, before the flag of truce went over, the rebels at one point on their lines amused themselves by standing one of their colored prisoners on the ramparts as a shield, and shooting between his legs at our men.

A Syracuse man advertises for "a small black tan leather collar, through which was the head of a black and tan terrier dog." We hope he will recover his lost collar.

The Circleville *Union* says that on Monday last, three house-breakers were killed at Lancaster, while forcing an entrance into the house of a soldier's wife, by a wounded soldier, whom the woman's hospitality had made welcome the evening previous. One of the murderers was recognized as the lady's brother-in-law. She had just received $500 from her husband in the army, and it was supposed that was the temptation which brought the men on their evil and disastrous errand.

Mrs. Snyder, wife of Abram Snyder, near Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, a few days since, took a rifle and attempted to discharge it at a hawk. Resting the gun on the fence, she snapped it when it failed to explode the cap. She then turned to go into the house and while going examined the cap. As it looked black and smashed, she concluded it must have been discharged previously. She then pulled the cap off the nipple, when the load flew at her in the manner fall on the tube unfortunately, the percussion powder remained and discharged the gun. The ball passed through the head of her little son, killing him instantly, almost instant death. Mr. Snyder was not at home at the time. The agony of the parents can only be imagined.

The corner stone of a German Roman Catholic church was laid at Toledo, Ohio, last Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Weaver, who preached at Muddy Point Church last Sabbath, got off an excellent joke on several of his copperhead audience. Having during his services preached a good Union sermon, and prayed for the success of the cause, several of the congregation who felt themselves aggrieved, stationed themselves at the door of the church and awaited the appearance of the minister, with the avowed determination of giving him a good thrashing, because he was a "d—d abolitionist." Mr. W. told them he didn't want any trouble, and struck to move off and leave them: but following him up, one of them finally struck him. To their surprise the advocate of meekness, evidently believing that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, put himself in position, called them to "lay on," and seizing the fellow who struck him, mauled and beat him, until he begged for his standers off. Order was not let below, and the result was the two other valiant gentlemen took to their heels as rapidly as possible, knowing well that their time would come next.—*Madison (Ind.) Gazette.*

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday last contains the following: At an early hour yesterday morning the dead body of H. Robinson, of Co. B, 9th Penna. Cavalry, was found lying in the middle of the Salt river road, seven miles from the city. The body was divested of clothing, and bore marks of violence. There is no doubt but that he was foully murdered. Yesterday about noon it was discovered at some short distance from him. It is presumed that he belonged to a scouting party sent out during the night, and, straggling behind the main body, was waylaid and shot. There is no clue to the assassins.

Three American parrots have been recently described by Dr. Sclater, supposed to be new to science. We have a number of *parrots* that are loud talkers that are beginning to be well known abroad.

The Paris *Moniteur*, July 26, says: "Orders have just been given to the different dockyards to dispatch the necessary vessels for bringing home the troops which are to leave Mexico. Those transports will leave France at the commencement of August."

Galignani's Messenger, July 25, says: "The Vienna journals mention that for some days past the consular agents of Mexico in Vienna were enrolling families to settle in that country. *One person alone had engaged two thousand families*, belonging mostly to the working classes."

On Monday evening, a collision occurred on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, not far from the other side of the Relay House, between the five o'clock train from Washington and a train from Baltimore, by which three persons were reported killed and wounded. Among the killed was a baggage master.

A correspondent (G. W. B.) in the New York *Evening Post* says: "In conversation with a naval officer who has made his mark while in command of a Monitor, I asked, "Why do you not take Charleston?" "That we can do; but what is the use of so doing unless troops to hold it after it is taken? Some of our Monitors may be blown up by torpedoes in going there, but that is a risk we are willing to take when we have military occupation. You know this is the reason we cannot take troops, as there is no room for them."

A foot race between three of the most corpulent individuals that can be found, is announced to come off shortly somewhere in the vicinity of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The distance selected is one hundred yards, up and down hill.

CHINESE METHOD OF MENDING IRON.—The Chinese are dexterous menders of broken iron vessels. Their method is described by Dr. Lockhart: The surface of the broken vessel is first scraped clean. A portion of cast iron is then melted in a crucible no bigger than a thimble, in a furnace as large as the lower half of a tumbler. The iron when melted is dropped on a piece of felt covered with charcoal ashes. It is pressed inside the vessel against the hole to be filled up, and as it exudes on the other side it is struck and pressed with a small roll of felt covered with ashes. The new and old iron adheres, and the superfluous metal being removed, the vessel is as good as new.

Personal.

An English correspondent reduces the latest scandal in nobility circles as follows: A magnificent bit of scandal in high life has partially divided the attention and interest of the community with the great murder case. As these people will do such things, I see no reason why I should not give their names. The facts are briefly these: One day last week the Marquis of Hastings and Lady Florence Paget were married. The brigegroom is about twenty-three years of age, and the heir to one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families in England. The bride is a little younger of a family quite as proud and aristocratic and the niece of Lord Alfred Paget, one of the particular favorites and personal attendants of the Queen. Under ordinary circumstances, the match might have been regarded as a very suitable one, and the papers would have been full of the grand doings on the occasion. It turns out, however, that the lady in question was a mother before she was a wife, and that a bouncing boy, now about a year old, attests the fact that she had before loved somebody "not wisely but too well." The gallant Lothario in the case proves to be no other than his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of the Queen, and Commander-in-Chief of the British army, the successor of the immortal Duke of Wellington. The fact was well known before to the circle in which the parties moved, but had been carefully hushed up, and had scarcely reached the ears of the common people. It is said that the Marquis was thoroughly acquainted with this chapter in the history of his lady love, but was so infatuated with her personal charms that the appeals of his family and friends could not restrain his youthful impetuosity. There was, in consequence, an elopement, and the town is now full of the story, of course, in these great people, such things are all right. The Duke of Cambridge will not be in disgrace at Court nor anywhere else, and I presume the Lady Florence Hastings, *nee* Paget, will be the chief attraction at the next drawing room.

Those who want to preserve the names of some of our active enemies in English society, may cut out the following advertisement which we clip from the advertising columns of the London *Times:*

"BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SOUTHERN PRISONERS RELIEF FUND.—Lady Patronesses: H. I. H. the Princess Murat, the Marchioness of Lothian, the Marchioness of Bath, Maria Marchioness of Aylesbury, La Marquise de Montmorency, Lady Chesterfield, Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, Lady Rosa Greville, the Countess Bentivoglio, Lady Georgiana Fane, Lady Eustace Cecil, Lady Wharncliffe, La Vicomtesse de Beaumont, Lady Caroline de Lougueil, Lady de Hoghton, Lady Anson, Lady Eardley, Mrs. Horsfall, Mrs. Laird, Mrs. Leyland, Mrs. R. Callender, Mrs. Collie. It is intended to hold the Bazaar in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, early in October, in aid of the Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund. Mr. Augustus Smith, in addition to those named, have promised even active aid. The suffering of the Southern prisoners of war is sickness, wounds and deprivation of every comfort of life; the multitude of widows to whom nothing remains, and of orphans unable to help themselves, form an amount of woe which some who are blest here with abundance and peace have felt a desire to alleviate. Efforts have already been made, and not without success, through reliable friends in the Northern States, but unhappily, the field is so wide that all are required to replace the means already provided and exhausted. It is hoped you will not refuse your assistance in this deeply painful work of humanity. The Committee will be glad to hear in what form you will aid them, if disposed to do so, and will any sums or articles with which you may oblige them. Committee: Mistresses Ashbridge, Kentucky; Byrne, La.; T. Byrne, La.; Bulloch, Ga.; Calder, S. C.; Cassin, Fla.; Crowder, Ala.; Griffith, S. C.; Hilliard, La.; Holland, La.; Lowe, Ga.; Malcomson; Oliver, La.; Patterson, Va.; Prioleau, S. C.; Quentall, La.; Rodewald, La.; Wagman, S. C. Treasurer, Mr. Thos. K. Prioleau; Hon. Sec., Jas. Spence."

Just before the army crossed the James river, and while our corps was in the vicinity of Charles City Court House, private John Kick (not a very romantic name for the hero of my brief romance, but "what's in a name?") of the Second New York rifles, was taken sick and was left at the house of the late ex-President John Tyler. An aged relative of the family and Miss Tyler, the President's daughter—a lady young, good looking and withal strongly rebel-ous—were the occupants of the mansion, which, I should say, *en passant*, was ransacked to some extent by our soldiers before a guard was stationed to protect it. The army, in course of time, passed away, and the sick man languished in the luxurious rooms of his fair young host. The wicked boy sympathized and soon engaged into that stronger passion which "rules the court, the camp, the grove." Forgotten was the hated hues of the federal soldier; forgotten was his still more hated name; its traces behind; forgotten the anger with which of yore Virginia's foemen was sent to inspire all true(?) daughters of that State. She loved the Yankee Paul Pry enough to have married her love, as the novels say. Of course the next proceeding was matrimony. A minister was found, and they were united in the bonds of matrimony—unfortunately in this respect, than the prototypical Romeo and Juliet.

A private letter from in front of Atlanta, August 2, informs us of the death of private Alfred Lyons, 93th Ohio Volunteers, of Cincinnati on the 1st inst. He was sound asleep in bed, when a rebel bullet entered his right side, passing clear through his body. The poor fellow jumped up, ran a short distance, was conveyed to the hospital, where he died the same day. His term of service was about up, and his parents were anxiously expecting him home, when the news of his death, in the manner described, reached them.

The following appears as an advertisement in a Calcutta paper: "Wanted by a blackguard, employment of any kind, temporary or otherwise. The advertiser, having hitherto conducted himself as a gentleman, and signally failed, of which his hopeless state of impecuniosity is the best proof, is induced to adopt the other course in the hope that he may meet with better success. No objection to the country. Terms moderate. Apply, by letter only to 'Perdita' care of the printer."

John M. Corwin, of Memphis, a printer in the St. Louis Job office, drew the largest Nevada silver brick in the St. Louis Sanitary raffle, on the 15th ult. It was worth $4,750.

In his last fight, General McPherson rode a favorite black horse that had borne him through every battle from Shiloh to Atlanta. A member of his staff says that the General had almost come to feel that horse and rider bore charmed lives. He would mount no other but this fine steed in the midst of the hottest peril. The now riderless war-horse is recovering, and is on his way from the battle-fields of Georgia to the clover-fields of Clyde, Ohio.

Among the wounded rebel prisoners taken by Sherman at Atlanta were two women. The sex of one was discovered during the amputation of her leg. The other was mortally wounded through the breast by a grape-shot.

The police of Cincinnati found a peripetetic gold mine on Tuesday night—an old Irishman, who, in an apparently inebriated condition, was rushing frantically around in search of a policeman. Several would-be "gonoffs" were following him, endeavoring to induce him to let them "count the money to see if it was all there." The officers took him in charge, and found upon his person a considerable deaths, in three years of 18,048. After this statement, it cannot appear surprising that the number of females in any country should greatly exceed the number of males. In the present time, in London, there are 996,500 females to 878,000 males, or an excess of 188,000 ladies. Coupled with this fact, the statement that the highest average of life is the superior longevity of the female sex. There died throughout England and Wales, between the 1st July, 1859, and 30th June, 1860, 95,676 females, and 101,811 males, whereby of the same age there died only 3,954 gentlemen, leaving what is called in the city a "balance in favor of the old ladies of 1,295. Among the females who died, 7,000 had passed the age of 100, but only 40 males. There are only three diseases common to sexes, which carry off more females than males; they are consumption, cancer and dropsy. The deaths by child-birth form but a very small fraction of the mortality of the female sex. The proportion is only 8 per 1,000 of the females married, and less than half a million of children are annually born in England and Wales, and scarcely 3,000 deaths take place in child-birth, so there is only one death to 170 confinements.

The researches of the registrar general have brought to light some singular results with reference to the proportion in which acute diseases affect the two sexes. In the first constitute the uniformity is quite extraordinary. Thus out of 8,194 persons dying of measles in 1860 throughout England and Wales, 4,065 were males and 4,361 females; a difference of only 9%. Again, out of 18,862 persons dying of scarlet fever in the same year, 8,927 were males, 8,934 were females; a difference of only 7.

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Dr. Farr, in his report, says that out of 14,806 dying of pneumonia, 8,177 were males, and only 6,629 females. Out of 22,787 dying of consumption, 12,958 were males, and only 10,829 females. The superior value of female life, which this and all statistical considerations tend to prove, and which our insurance offices by their variation of rates acknowledge, is not attributable to any differences in the original construction of the body, (for man is built of stronger materials than woman); but first, to the smaller demand made upon her physical power during the middle period of life; secondly, to the healthier condition and temperature of the female mind; and thirdly, to the lesser amount of toil and anxiety which, in a highly civilized country, falls to the share of woman.—*Dr. G. Gregory.*

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—Once at a large dinner party, Mr. Rogers was speaking of an inconvenience arising from the custom, then commencing, of having windows formed of one large sheet of plate glass. He said that a short time ago he sat at dinner with his back to one of those single panes of plate glass; it appeared to him that the window was wide open, and such was the force of imagination that he actually caught cold. It so happened that I was sitting just opposite to the post. Hearing this remark, I immediately said, "Dear me, how odd it is, Mr. Rogers, that you and I should make such a different use of the faculty of imagination. When I go to the house of a friend in the country, and unexpectedly remain over the night, having no night cap, I should naturally take cold. But by tying a bit of pack thread tightly around my head, I go to sleep imagining that I have a night cap on; consequently I catch no cold at all." This sally produced much amusement all around, who supposed I had improvised it, but odd as it may appear, it is a practice I have often resorted to. Mr. Rogers, who knew full well the regard and respect I had for him, saw at once that I was relating a simple fact, and joined cordially in the excitement it excited.

Col. A. J. H. Duganne, of the N. Y. Ironsides, while a prisoner in Texas, employed his enforced leisure in writing a book on "Camps and Prisons."

Jefferson College Commencement.

List of the Graduating Class—Confering of Degrees—The Union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges.

The commencement exercises of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, commenced on Sunday, July 31st. In the morning, a sermon was delivered before the religious societies of the College by Rev. David Hall, of Brady's Bend, Pa., on "The Great Commission," which proved to be a stirring and earnest Missionary address. In the evening, Rev. Dr. Riddle, President of the College, delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon, from the text, "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word." The exercises of the Philo and Franklin Literary Societies took place on Tuesday evening, and were, as usual, very interesting. Same evening, the Annual Address before these Societies was delivered by Rev. Joseph Alden, D. D. L. L. D., of New York City, the late President of the College. He was greeted by the students and audience in the most enthusiastic manner, and listened to with marked attention throughout. The theme, of itself interesting, "A parallel between the English and American Constitutions," was handled in an elaborate manner. He closed by urging upon the young men the necessity for the profound study of the principles of our national Government at this crisis.

The exercises of the commencement proper began Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, in Providence Hall. The programme embraced the names of eighteen members of the graduating class, who had been appointed to deliver orations, but only seven of these actually appeared; the remainder were excused for various reasons—some from "military necessity," according to the statement of the President. The English Salutatory was delivered by E. Caldwell, Buena Vista, Pennsylvania; the Greek Salutatory, by T. H. B. Patterson, Monongahela City, Pa.; the Valedictory, by S. M. Morton, St. Louis, Mo. The performances were all creditable. The Valedictory was marked by a vein of humor unusual on such occasions, but was not lacking in pathos, and was closed with a strain of original poetry that elicited great applause. The fact that one of the Professors, Col. Fraser, of the 140th P. V., was a prisoner for the sake of his adopted country, was not forgotten by the speaker, nor by those of the audience who knew and loved the gallant scholar.

The degree of A. B. was conferred by the Trustees upon the following persons, composing the graduating class: Albert Alexander, Lawrence D. Alexander, James P. Byron, S. Jamison Beatty, Robert Brown, Eben. Caldwell, W. Brainerd Carr, T. D. Cunningham, Albert S. Furst, Jos. Gamble, A. Boyd Gilfillan, W. Hugh Hill, Geo. L. Gormly, Wm. Hill, H. Howenstine, S. Dettinar Jennings, Chas. Knepper, A. J. Leyenberger, W. J. M'Conkey, Edward S. McMurtrie, Hez. Magill, J. M. Moore, S. Mills Morton, Robert S. Mayne, William Patterson, T. H. B. Patterson, W. King Perrine, John S. Robb, Robert S. Robb, J. D. Stanford, A. Scroggs Thompson, H. A. Thomson, Dickson R. Waggoner, W. Allison Wilson.

The degree of A. M. in course upon the following gentlemen: D. J. Beale, Upper Tuscarora, Pa.; J. W. Laughlin, Army of the Cumberland; John McKibben, Anamora, Jones county, Iowa; E. E. Hait, Dallas county, Iowa; Herman H. Fabrail, Granville, Md.; Wm. Jeffery Park, and Joseph Samuel D. Hodgens, Washington county, Pa. The honorary degree of A. M. upon Prof. Franklin Carter, of Williams College, Mass.; Charles Henry Shears, W. D., Sharon, Conn.; W. Bodenheimer, M. D., New York City; Benjamin F. Wilkins, Washington City. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. J. Wilson Dinsmore, of Monongahela City, Pa., and the Rev. J. Wilson Kerr, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Alumni Association, at which considerable enthusiasm was manifested on the subject of the union between Jefferson and Washington Colleges. Resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to publish and circulate them for signature. The hope was expressed by all present, that next year would witness the consummation of this scheme, so necessary for the good of education, and so beneficial, and so desirable for the Colleges themselves. Quite a large proportion of the Alumni present were from the East, and their voices were loud in approbation—some of them delegated to represent the wishes of others who could not be present. Other arrangements were made, which, if carried out, should attract a large number of Alumni to the next anniversary.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, the same subject of union was introduced by the report of the Committee of Conference, which report was accepted, and the conduct of the Committee approved. This committee was continued, with the hope that they would earnestly co-operate in all measures for consummating this desirable object, and by speedy action secure to the united colleges the amount so munificently offered by D. Beatty. The following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That the Trustees of Jefferson College having heard that correspondence has taken place between the Faculty and local Trustees of this College and the Faculty and local Trustees of Washington College, on the subject of union, on the basis of a joint application to the State Legislature for a portion of the Congressional grant of lands for Agricultural Education, hereby approve of this proceeding, and recommend the earnest prosecution of the same hereafter; believing that Providence may in this way consummate the union which is so desirable.

A SAD STORY.

A Female Blockade Runner in Grief—Her Brother Killed in the Rebel Army at Gettysburg—She is a Stranger in a Strange Land—She Falls in with a Handsome Field Officer—Goes with Him to Chickamauga—He is Killed—She Dies.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing at Atlanta, relates the following:

Not many months ago there arrived at a Confederate port, upon one of the most notable of our blockade runners, a very unassuming woman—scarce such, indeed, for she was hardly out of her teens—of the gentler feminine persuasion. She had come to Nassau, N. P., from Paris, and sailed thence for the South. She brought with her an abundant wardrobe, and with the economy of the last few years or three years at the present high rates of living. Her object in visiting this country was to discover the fate of an only brother, a Colonel in our service, who had gone from her at school when the war began. She had not heard from him during six months, became anxious, and finally set out on her self-imposed journey. Her anxiety proved too well founded. Her brother had been killed at Gettysburg, and she found herself alone and a stranger in the midst of the hurly-burly of Augusta, then to Mobile; here she lost a trunk containing all her go d. At this critical juncture of affairs she met a very handsome field officer—fell in love—engaged first in flirtation, then in an amour—and accompanied him as far as Atlanta on his way to the front. He fell at Chickamauga. What her life became you can guess. She died last week, and was tumbled into the ground in the public cemetery. There's a story for you—weep over it.

Relative Decay of Sexes.

Decay of the male sex is much more rapid than in the female. In the three years ending June 30, 1860, the total number of deaths among males, throughout England and Wales, were 518,000, while the deaths among female were only 529,000, giving an excess of male deaths, in

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A MAN AND A MOUSE.

Great Feat of the Man—Small Feet of the Mouse—The Man on Stilts—The Mouse on Wire—The Man uses a Pike Pole for a Balance—The Mouse uses its Tail—Immense Enthusiasm of the Crowds in Both Instances.

"This is an age of coincidences," some one has said, and we suppose it is so, especially where two or more things of the same kind transpire under the same kind of circumstances, about the same time, with about the same results. So it happens in the matters pertaining to the man and the mouse, which we are about to lay before our readers.

THE MAN.

The Buffalo *Express* of Tuesday says: We received information yesterday from a reliable and what ought to be a well informed source, that yesterday morning, Farini, already famous for his feats of rope walking, at the Falls and other places, made, yesterday morning, his long promised and much laughed at attempt to cross the rapids above the American Falls. With sharp steel stilts, strapped firmly to his legs, and armed with a pike pole, he started from Point View, about 150 feet above the brink of the precipice, and commenced picking his way towards Robinson's Island. When within about 20 feet of the Island he is supposed, one of his stilts broke, and it was only after a desperate struggle of half an hour, that with the aid of his pole, he succeeded in gaining the shore. News of the event spread rapidly, and soon an immense crowd collected at every point where a view could be obtained of the fool-hardy walker, hemmed in on every side by the raging torrent.

Efforts to enable him to escape were commenced, but we have not learned with what result. Getting one off an island in the face of such terrific rapids is a most dangerous and difficult undertaking, and requires both time and great skill.

The feat alleged to have been performed seems incredible, and we have intimation that the whole affair is a humbug, intended to draw a crowd to the Falls. It is alleged that a man was conveyed to the island named, and the stilt part of the performances invented for the purpose of adding to the attraction of the sell.

THE MOUSE.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, introduces his mouseship thus:

A very little matter will gather a street crowd. One stops to look, another stops to look at him, to those twain others are added apace until from small beginnings a street has been blockaded. But think of Clark street being blockaded by a mouse.

THE PERFORMANCE.

This is how it happened: On Saturday afternoon a mouse made his way out of the telegraph building over one of the wires, and soon had a street crowd of two hundred gazing up at him as *a la* Blondin he crept along his slender footway. He did it in brave style, steadily passing post after post, carrying a full consciousness of danger, and resting every few yards to recover from fatigue, and resist a tendency to topple over. On such occasions it was curious to notice how instinct taught it all the arts of the human wire walker, for its tail did duty as a balancing staff, and flew from side to side with lightning rapidity, to maintain equipoise. The whole distance traveled by the little animal, and returned, was some six hundred feet, which brought it back to its starting point. The feat was accomplished in spite of the tendency of small boys to interrupt the performance with stray missiles, and amid a multitude of puns that rained from every side out of the delighted crowd. Thus it was suggested that somebody must be *musing* for contraband war news; that this might be the way in which newspaper dispatches got "*mussed*," that there was a "*mass*" being telegraphed West. But even the puns failed to throw the small rodent off its balance, and it returned to the building, whisked its tail saucily through the fingers of an attendant telegrapher who thought to Barnumize the artist, and the crowd dispersed with a yell of delight that would have repaid Blondin himself, though, like this item, it was all about a mouse.

A Picture in English Life.

LADIES IN DANGER WHILE TRAVELING.

The Liverpool *Post* of July 21, in the article given below, depicts the perils to which ladies are exposed while traveling unattended in England. In the United States a woman may travel alone from one end of the loyal States to the other, not only without personal annoyance, but with the assurance that she will receive polite attentions. In England they do these things differently, as witness the revelations of the *Post:*

LADIES IN DANGER.

"A frightful statement appeared in our paper yesterday. A lady, within the light of the gas lamps on a road outside of Glasgow, was outraged by a ruffian; and to outrages not often so atrocious ladies are exposed when alone, in the vicinity of every large town in her Majesty's dominions. We regret exceedingly to say that Liverpool is not an exception. Prince's Parkroad, or the road that runs from Parliament street to Prince's Park, is infested by a set of ruffians who make it a point to insult every modest female they meet when she is unaccompanied by a male friend. We know several ladies who complain of these outrages; and so constant are the annoyances that several ladies deny themselves a walk in Prince's Park, because they cannot approach it without running the danger of being alarmed or annoyed. Ladies residing in the vicinity of the Park make the same complaint, and no longer walk alone, for fear of regulsive encounters. It is the same, we understand, in the neighborhood of the park at Waverree and the Botanical Gardens; but strange enough this is a subject seldom or never complained being made to Maj. Greig, in the absence of complaint the head of the police takes for granted, as every one else has lately seems to have done, that there is no appreension of annoyance in the middle of the day in roads well frequented; but Major Greig will, we have no doubt, make prompt inquiry, and on inquiry, obtain from the Watch Committee the means of placing additional constables in these open thoroughfares. Without the police parade could not exist even in this town, and it would now seem that the police are quite as necessary in the outskirts as they are in our public streets.

"The worst characteristic of the present age is a marked disrespect for woman. Ladies, rich and rare, no longer perambulate from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway with impunity, whether they carry a diamond on their wands or wear a crinoline. In this country no place seems sacred against ruffianism, and ruffianism is not entirely confined to the ruder classes. Persons claiming to be gentlemen, in some instances being clerics, have been charged with having taken advantage of lonely females in railway carriages; and within the last week a poor affrighted girl was nearly losing her life in her endeavors to escape from that stage-struck hero—a British farmer. Our trans-Atlantic neighbors, with all their faults, manage these things better. Woman with them is, in a social sense, a sanctified being. An insult to the humblest would, figuratively, cause Burke's sword to start from its scabbard in order to protect her; and the consequence is that a lady or unprotected female of any kind could travel from one extremity of the republic to the other, finding in every man she encountered, the respect and protection of a husband, a father or a brother. The war, we hope, has not dimmed the brightness of this gem in the national standard; for although there have been complaints at variance with American gallantry, they have not, we are glad to say for the honor of mankind, been verified.

"The brightest angels, when the angels fell, became demons: and fallen woman presents a contrast to the sex sufficient to accept her as an illustration. The opulence of the country and the existence of large towns unfortunately permit, where not properly noticed, a frightful increase of the "social evil." The evil not being properly appreciated by people in authority, is rapidly sapping the foundation of public morals, and—

"'Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen,
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.'

"The impunity with which disreputable females flaunt their finery in the public gaze deadens in numbers a reverence for the loveliness and holiness of the sex; and it is an outrage on proper feeling to see in our streets most frequented by ladies bevies of creatures in fashionable costume attracting the eyes of the people they pass. Yesterday, in five minutes, we met ten of these females in Castle street. In modern times it is considered indelicate to designate these by their proper name, and the tenderness with which even the magistrate treats them encourages the vulgar notion that every well-dressed woman is 'no better than she ought to be.' Modesty, therefore, is too often regarded as only a disguise for sin; and the very fact of ladies requiring the protection of male friends when they go abroad must be accepted as a palpable proof that there is sox etching wrong, if not in the law, in the too prevalent ideas of society. So far as the evil obtrudes on the outskirts of the town, we have no doubt that Major Greig will soon correct it, and in correcting it entirely relieve ladies paying visits, or in pursuit of recreation, from the apprehension which now attends them when they walk abroad unprotected."

PLETHORA OF GOLD.—An exchange paper says:

"Prices are higher by a hundred per cent. in India than they ever were before. The silver rupee, worth about fifty cents, will not buy as much as twenty-five cents will in England. Articles of indelicate dress there cost five times as much as they do at home."

Thus speeie on the other side of the world is experiencing the same sort of depreciation as paper currency is here, and partly for the same reason. When any country has more money than is exactly required to transact its commercial exchanges, the money, whatever its form, will decline in value relatively to the commodities for which it is passed from hand to hand. So when the aggregate of money required by community to carry on its mercantile business is reduced below the precise amount that is necessary, money advances in value, or, more correctly speaking, the prices of all articles which money is used to purchase fall relatively. These are the effects of contraction or expansion beyond the exact limit of a sound financial economy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
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for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je:1y PITTSBURGH, PA

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in England, and is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, cheapest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificates, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, and every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 16th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers;
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP
having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. ELY, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General Meade's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP
has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Munfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
India napolis, Indiana
jy19

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 27th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

50	shares in name of E. F. Adams, no certificate issued.	
50	"	represented by certificate No. 2,000, Gilbert Williams & Co.,
100	"	in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10	"	in name of T. R. Sewall, " "
500	"	represented by certificate No. 1116.
500	"	in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20:f

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock, p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

51	Shares	standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
150	Shares	represented by certificate No. 158.
200	"	" " " 51.
25	"	" " " 209.
8	"	" " " 209.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
jy21-tf
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be exchanged.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.
jy21-tf

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.
Prime Potash. Prime Potash.
Prime Potash. Prime Potash.
Saw since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making saw has advanced so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Every package guaranteed, where also may be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds.
Superior Fruit Wax. Superior Fruit Wax.
Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates.
Remember the place to procure everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
T. T. MYLER. T. T. MYLER. C. M'CULLOCH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 68 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying in small lots will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy28

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham will promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same.
jan28:1y

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.
ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an instalment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which day no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.
By order of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy14:td Secty and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
Pa. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
ja9-1y

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 48 Fourth street. jy13:1m

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
jy23 o. 211 Liberty street.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom,n	8:50 a m	Baltimore Expr,	12:20 p m
Thro Mail,	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'ss,	11:50 p m
Thro Express,	8:25 p m	Fast Line,	10:10 a m
Fast Line,	8:55 p m	Thro Mail,	12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n,	7:00 p m	John'n Accm'n,	10:05 a m
1st Wall St'tion,	6:15 a m	1st Wall Station,	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	1st do	8:55 a m
d do	3:50 p m	2d do	1:55 p m
th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line,	1:00 a m	Chicago Express,	2:20 a m
Express,	3:15 p m	Philda, "	2:10 p m
Mail Train,	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail,	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 6:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.
Allance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:19 r m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail,	7:35 a m	Mail,	6:00 p m
Ex'press,	3:40 p m	Express,	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport,	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport,	6:50 p m
2d	6:15 p m	2d	2:05 p m
Port Perry,	7:00 a m	Port Perry,	8:30 a m
Braddock's,	4:15 p m	Braddock's,	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail,	7:00 a. m.	Mail,	7:00 p. m.
Express,	4:30 p. m.	Express,	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation,	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail,	8:10 a. m.	Mail,	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati,	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express,	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling,	7:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation,	10:20 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny,	3:30 p. m.		
Cleveland,	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....15 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Heimbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.....84 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank, corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....84 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....Corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Boil and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.....13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair streets.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Baisley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meeklmen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market street.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
S. R. Gardner.....83 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....23 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 26 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....120 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....153 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....corner Fifth and Wood.
Barry & Brother.....234 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....cor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 93 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....93 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....Fifth ave.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....86 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Peacock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
Bakewell & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....114 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John St. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. M'Gee.....No. 10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....81 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dewerits, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Water st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....87 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....48 Hand street.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
T. Torrence.....189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reinman.....67 Smithfield st.
Ruecklein.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....97 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chaney.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....86 and 88 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Whips and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.
se9:6m

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superintending Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 143 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings, Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.
WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil, Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Sad Irons, Stair and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings, All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above Cases lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 25, Fifth street. aug3

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those to SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in the worn out eye ever offered to the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of persons who have tried them. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 Fifth street. ap26

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy29

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jy3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my8 PITTSBURGH PA

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
NO. 114 Fifth street
se26

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTful SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, August 12, 1864.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
Seven Thirties,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
aug10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 39 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				
$50 Exchange			70¾	May 5
50 Citizens			85	" 4
50 Pittsburgh			85¼	" 4
50 Allegheny			60	" 5
50 Mechanics'			84¾	" 5
50 Iron City			60	" $4.75
50 M. & M				
100 First National	110			$3.00
50 Second National	110			$4.00
50 Third National		116		
100 Fourth National	110			
50 First National, Alleg		110		$3.00
50 Manchester Saving		103½	"	4 per ct.
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens		61	June	$6.00
50 Western		58½	May	$2.50
25 Monongahela	94			$5.00
50 Enterprise	80		82	" $4.00
50 Pittsburgh	34		24	
25 Allegheny			25	$3.00
25 People's	25		20¾	$4.00
50 Penna	20¼			
RAILROAD.				
50 Monongahela			28¾	4 per ct.
25 St. Clair Street	40		50	5 per ct.
50 Fifth Street			80	5 per ct.
50 Mechanic Street				
25 Birmingham			33¼	$1.50
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley		14		
50 Penna Central			115	
100 Fort Wayne			115	
100 Cleveland			113	
50 Connellsville			124¼	
50 do (in trust)	11¾	17		
50 Steubenville		18¾	5	
50 Chartiers				
50 Hempfield			¾	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
50 Birmingham		90		
50 Citizens'		95		
GAS.				
10 Pittsburgh			88¼	$2.50
25 Allegheny		34½		$1.00
25 Birmingham			31¾	$ per ct.
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lucesco			27	
Arcesco				
10 North American		9	7¾	
10 Dalzell			8	1 per ct.
10 Alleghenyand Phila		11¾		4 per ct.
50 Columbia		10?		4 per ct.
& Iron City	4¼	5		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk			11¾	
50 Monga'hela Navig'n		48		$2.50
Allegheny County 6's			80	
do Serip 6's			20	
Pittsburgh 6's			79	
do 6's			97	
Allegheny City 6's			100	
do 6's			70	
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			106	
do 2d mortg			100	
Connellsville 6's		100	85	
Steub. R. R. 6's			75	
Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's			90¼	

THURSDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The favorable news from Mobile, the sharp decline in gold, and the depression in foreign exchange, are being felt throughout the markets at all the commercial centres. Breadstuffs, cotton and provisions are a lower. All articles that had responded to the late advance in gold are much lower in price.

—Money is becoming more and more abundant, but in the absence of other lucrative employments is very likely to seek investment in stocks. There may perhaps be a return of the speculative mania which prevailed so widly a few months ago, when stocks rose to almost fabulous prices.

—The extreme advance in Government Stocks, according to yesterday's *Tribune*, is not fully maintained, but at the quotations the market is firm, with no disposition to press sales; 5-20s close 109¾, and 6s of 1881 109½ for Coupons. The European demand has already absorbed so much gold, and the several large orders could be filled in any long bond without putting up prices rapidly. The German demand, large as it has been, is yet in its earlier period of growth. Napoleon fully comprehend the resources of the Northern States in all their details as the Germans. The progress of the rebellion is regarded very lately by them, and in the absence of overwhelming military disaster, it is as sure as any event can be, that many hundreds of millions of our gold-bearing sixes, are to be held upon the continent to maturity as the most lucrative and safe investment known. The confidence which prompts them to buy gold-bearing Sixes at about forty in gold, will grow with the success of the arms of the Union, and at no distant day the same bonds will command dollar for dollar in gold upon every European Bourse. Come what may of the rebellion, there will remain pledged to maintain the financial honor of the Federal bonds, a nation more powerful than now stands responsible for the debt of any European government.

The sales of 7.30 Currency Notes are increasing, and average already $1,000,000 per day. The National Banks are moving efficiently in this loan, which is passing into the hands of the people faster than the 5-20s did at their first issue. To all having money to spare, with a disposition to aid the Government, this loan commends itself in many ways. The rate of interest is high, exceeding the legal rate in New York and more than one-sixth higher than most States pay. It is free from local taxation, holds its security the property of the whole country. Its interest is made good by a system of taxation, which yields already one mill on per day, and will give more when in full operation. These notes are better than hoarding of gold, bank notes, plain legal tenders, saving bank balance, or a balance in bank of any kind, and no better service can be rendered the Government than by withdrawing from all these sources and buying 7-30s. Every dollar thus tendered to the Government raises its credit at home and abroad, and is a blow at the rebellion to a degree we dare not tell.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says: "The fall in gold had a depressing effect at the Board of Trade, and prices of produce fell to a greater corresponding figure than gold —which if right, and other products in proportion. We hope to see the same influence operate in the same manner upon the market for many days, until the presently ruling prices are brought to a just and reasonable basis.

"There was an increased demand for money to-day, and the bankers have had about all they could attend to in the selling of first class. We should not be surprised if some of that kind was neglected. The large movement in grain necessitates the use of a large amount of money. It takes over $40,000 to move a single cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat. Three years ago about $15,000 would perform the same work, and that's the difference. About $8,000 to $10,000 used to move 25,000 bushels corn; to-day it requires about $40,000 to do it, and other articles in proportion. It is easily understood, when these facts are brought to remembrance, that money should be close, and difficult to obtain.

—An exchange paper says: Prices are higher by a hundred per cent. in India than they ever were before. The silver rupee, worth about fifty cents, will not buy as much as twenty-five cents was in England. Articles of ladies' dress there costs five times as much as they do at home. Thus, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a seven dollar silk of last year is now experiencing the same sort of depreciation as paper currency is here, and partly for the same reason. When any country has more money than is exactly required to do the ordinary commercial exchanges, its money, whatever its form, will decline in value relatively to the commodities for which it is passed from hand to hand. So when the aggregate of money required by any community to carry on its mercantile business is reduced below the precise amount that is necessary, money becomes of value, or more correctly speaking, the prices of all articles which money is used to purchase, fall relatively. These are the effects of contraction or expansion beyond the exact limit of a sound financial economy.

—In the year 1859 the total length of railway in operation in the United States exceeded the length open in Great Britain in the proportion of about four to three, while the capital invested in railways in that country exceeded that invested in the United States in the ratio of about four to one. Of the aggregated amount of capital then invested in all the railways of the world Great Britain held considerably fifty per cent., and yet the length of road constructed with this capital was less [illegible] of the entire comparison that [illegible] hence the most efficient railways the United States [illegible] are hundred and [illegible] open, in which [illegible] and sixty millions [illegible] ain had only five [illegible] hich had been [illegible] s of pounds ster- [illegible] rallway communication [illegible] thirty-two thousand twenty-one miles, [illegible] 234,262,000, or $67- [illegible] tain and Ireland [illegible] es have increased [illegible] ndred and eighty- [illegible] ticted at a cost [illegible] mile. This construction of the [illegible] ends is to be [illegible] almost of our rail- [illegible] ained in light [illegible] England would [illegible] ave been partly [illegible] ces intended to [illegible] ve ten-fortyfold [illegible] ds, whereas the [illegible] ten system involved the laying of double tracks in the most costly and expensive manner, with a view to permanent strength and a heavy traffic. Nevertheless, in the two countries our have been this far the most profitable in their returns.

—The following are the quotations of oil stocks at Petroleum this afternoon:

	Bid Ask'd		Bid Ask'd
Oil Creek	7	Howe's Eddy Oil	1 3
Maple Shade Oil	3½ 4	Jarvis Hill	4 5
Sherman Oil	11 56	Hope Farm Oil	2 3
Penna Pet. Co	2	Butler Oil	2 3
Perry Oil	2 3	Bayhouse Oil	2 3
Minerva Oil	2 3	Dalzell Oil	7¾ 8
Keystone Oil	3¾	Mechanic Oil	1¾ 2
Venango Oil	1¾ 2	Roberts	2 2¼
Seneca Oil	2	Olmstead	2¼ 3
Pyramid Oil	2¼	Bull & Delamater	1¾ 2
Franklin Oil	2¼	Egbert	2¾ 3

—The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New York (though not equal to the extraordinarily large shipments of the preceding three weeks) have been of an astonishing value to

[illegible] of the banks of Wis- [illegible] ir compares as follows. The circulation has been increased during the last month $18,740. The whole amount of circulation outstanding is:

Pa [illegible]	$2,499,683
Banks winding up	65,318
Total	$2,565,051

—The Boston *Journal* of Tuesday evening says:—"The money market still tends to greater ease. Funds are accumulating at the banks, while the government adds to the volume of currency. The banks prefer lending their funds on call, as far as they are able to do so rather than to discount, except it be notes having a short time to run, as in these uncertain times it is impossible to look far ahead. The stock market was not active, though prices were firm. The present unusual ease of money must have an effect upon the better class of stocks and cause a further appreciation of them.

—On Friday last 21 shares of stock in the Franklin Bank of Washington, were sold at public auction at the Court House, and brought the following extraordinary prices:

5 shares	356 50	per share.
5 "	56 00	"
4 "	55 75	"
4 "	55 45	"
4 "	53 80	"

This is considerably higher than the stock was ever known to sell for before, and while it gives evidence of the unbounded confidence of our people in the solvency of the institution, we cannot say that it speaks much for the discrimination of those who purchase stock at these rates, instead of investing their money in Government securities.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to notice in regard to the general markets. The demand was limited, and sales were likewise; prices for some time past have present ed no change. The weather continues very warm. We were visited, on Thursday afternoon, with a fine rain—one that cannot fail to benefit the growing crops. Our rivers remain low, only the lightest draught steamers are able to pass over the shoal places. Among the sales since our last we note as follows:

APPLES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The receipts are on the increase, and so is the demand. We note sales of 125 bbls at $3, $3 50@3 75 bbl, as per quality.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair demand for local purposes; sales 80 boxes at 21@22c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was steady at former prices. The stock on hand at present is not large, whilst the receipts almost keep pace with the local demand. Among the sales we note the following:—Extra, sales of 50 bbls at $8 50. Sales of Extra Family, 160 bbls at $10 50@11; 100 bbls do at $10 50@10 75 per bbl. Country lots were sold at a variety of prices.

GRAIN—The market has not been active for some days past. The receipts were small and so were the transactions. The stock on hand at present is not large, former prices have been maintained. Oats was steady. The new crop is beginning to arrive. Sales of two car loads of old at 72@73c. Corn—Sales 1,200 bushels new at 85@88c; 500 bushels do on private terms. Corn—we note sales 600 bushels from store at $1 70; 700 do, first hands, $1 56. Wheat was scarcely under offer. Mills will pay from $2 for Red, and $2 10 for Prime White. Prices were irregular.

BACON—The market was not very active; the last advance has checked operations. Among the sales we note as follows: Shoulders—10,000 lbs at 16c, Sides—5,000 lbs at 17c for ribbed; Plain Sides—6,000 lbs at 18@19c. Sugar Cured Hams—4,000 lbs at 25@26c. The stock on hand is not large.

WHISKY—The market remains firm with a fair demand. Sales of 20 bbls at $1 75@1 80. HAY—The receipts were not so large as the previous day; prices were a shade lower. We note sales of 7 loads at $30@35 per ton.

HIDES—We were dull. Country dealers than buyers, with sales of 16 bbls at 12½c per dozen.

BUTTER—The market was firm. The demand continues in advance of the supply. Sales of 22 packages at 33@34c; sales of 10 do at 36@36c.

DRIED BEEF—Was in fair demand at 22c.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no change. We omit figures.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12, 1864.

The market continues firm with a good demand. Holders are not at all desirous of parting their stocks on the market. The stock on hand is not large. We could hear of no transactions.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 12, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7½
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	8

HEAVY HAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7½
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7½
¾ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
¾ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ¾ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

¾ to 6 inch	8½
1¼ and 2	8½
1¼ and 1¾	9
1¼ and 1¾	10½
inch	10½
inch	11½
inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½	¼ and 5-16 inch	8½
⅜ to 2½	7½	⅜ to 7-16 inch	8½
⅜ to 3¼ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
⅜ to 4 inch	8½	½ inch	8½
⅜ to ¾ inch	8½	⅝ inch	8½

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	7¾	¼ inch	8½
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8½
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10½
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 20 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8½
" Wings	8½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
½ to 2, by ⅝ to 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
½ to 2, by 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¾ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	$ 12½	20f ne	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	7/8 " lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	6 inch	9 37½
4d and 5d	8 62½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
8d	$9 13	10 inch	10 8
6d	8 88	11 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	11½ inch	9 5
12d	8 63	12 inch	9 3
10d	8 63	13 inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron). In lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange in New York, per cent. discount for cash, or four per cent. per annum for N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Nothing has occurred since our last to change the general features of the market for lumber. The receipts by canal and river are both light. A large business is being transacted at the different yards throughout the city at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARD.	
Clear per 1,000 feet	$65 00
1st common "	55 00
2d " "	45 00
3d " "	35 00
Hemlock "	30 00
Pine joists and timber per 1,000 feet	55 00
Pine fencing boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st common flooring "	70 00
2d " "	60 00
1st " weather boarding "	70 00
2d " " "	58 00
Locust posts per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch, per 1,000 feet	7 00
No. 2, "	6 50
Lath	6 00

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—The market continues active, and there is a still further advance of $1 to $2 on logs and shipping leaf. Manufacturing leaf is firm, but the advance is less marked. Breaks consist of 208 hhds, of which 271 were sold at $10 to $17 for logs; $17 to $24 on common shipping leaf; $25 to $30 on medium do; $29 to $30 on good do, and common manufacturing leaf $27 to $35; good do at $35 to $50, and fine do at $50 to $80 for 100 lbs. Bids on 27 hhds were rejected. There were also sold 99 bxs at from $8 20 to $18 per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market for this staple is unsettled and buoyant, with very light offerings, and sales of anthracite pig to note at 26@26½ in cash for the three numbers, including 500 tons sold private. Foundry is scarce and generally held higher, without sales. Scotch pig is firm at 32@. Of blooms and boiler iron no sales have come under our notice. Manufactured iron is active at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

The market is firm, with but few new fish offering, and 800 bbls Mackerel sold from the wharf, exact terms not public. Store prices range at $26@28 for new fs, which are scarce; $22 for old do; $17@18 per new 2s, and $12@14 for do, as to size. Pickled Herring are scarce. Of Dry Cod sales are making at $8@8½ the 100 lbs. No change in Salmon or Shad.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Sperm and whale are scarce and high, and the sales limited. Lard oil is selling at $1 65@1 75, and Linseed at $1 75@1 78. Of Petroleum the articles and sales are in demate and the prices firm at 49@50c for Crude and 84@86c for refined in bond, as to the date of delivery. Free oil is dull and nearly nominal at 88@90c.

Providence, Rhode Island.

August 8.—Wool—Markets depressed, particularly in New York, where some heavy operators are willing sellers at some decline in prices. Printing Cloths—The following are the sales: 5,500 pieces 63x52, private terms; 12,400 do, 56x50, 30c; 2,000 do, 56x60, 30½c; 64x61, 32½c, light, early in the week: 12,500 do, 61@64, 33c; 7,000 do, 64@64, 34c. Total, 63,000 pieces.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, August 12, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market has been inactive for some days past. The sales have been restricted. Former prices have been sustained. The receipts have been unusually small. The low stage of water in the Allegheny has prevented receipts through that channel. The rates of freight have ruled high since the low water set in. Our reports from Oil City represent the market firm with a large demand, principally on Eastern account. The daily products at the various wells range from 6,000 to 7,000 bbls per day. The number of new wells being bored are very large. One thing thing is certain, if there is any oil in those regions it will have to come forth, it will not be allowed to stay under ground. The present yield of oil is larger than it was at this time last season. The rates in our market are nominal. The last sales we reported were:

Crude—Crude Oil commands 37@42c without and with packages.

Refined Oil—Straits, or Greene county Oil, is beginning to attract attention. We note the following transactions viz: 80 bbls at 45c; 35 do at 46c, packages included. Messrs Shriver & Lazear are the Pittsburgh agents.

Refined Oil.—The market has been inactive for some days past. We heard of sales of bonded to the extent of 1,500 bbls, at 80c for September delivery; we quote nominally at 75@80c for immediate and future delivery. Free Oil was neglected; we omit prices as it would be impossible to quote them correctly.

Benzole—The supply on hand is not large; we quote nominally at $7@7 25 ₱ bbl.

Naptha—Seems to be neglected. The last sale we reported was at 55c for deodorized.

OIL CITY ITEMS.

August 10, 1864.

Oil Market firm. The only instance where oil was sold at $7 50 ₱ bbl, was where the tank had overflowed, it could not be considered a regular transaction. We note the following sales on the Story Farm on Monday:

1,000 bbls to New Yorkers, at	$10 ₱ bbl.		
500 "	to a Cleveland Co., at	10	"
500 "	" to a Pittsburgh firm, at	10	"
1,000 "	"	10	"

Other large sales were made of which we have no account.

Lucesco—A dispatch was received yesterday, this first, quoting oil at the mouth of the creek at $10 ₱ bbl.

The agents of New York dealers are purchasing heavily in order to ship direct.

The Humboldt and Warren & Bros.' Refineries are situated at Plummerville, three miles from Oil Creek. They are in successful operation. The owners, during the week, have purchased some heavy lots of Crude for refining purposes.

The daily products of the various wells are estimated at from 6,000 to 7,000 barrels per day. Hundreds of new wells are now in a very forward state. Others will be bored as fast as machinery can be procured.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Co., 287 bbls refined, for New York.
Lucesco Co., 78 bbls refined, for New York.
North American Co., 141 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Dilworth & Co., 204 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
H Byram, 29 casks crude, for Boston.
Waring & King, 50 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 2 cars iron; McKnight & Co, 1 car meal; Kipp & Co, 1 car salt; Jones & Co, 4 bbls pitch; J T Wilson, 1 car bark and staves.

Imports per Cleve'd and Pittsb'gh R. R.—Boole & Co, 13 bdls paper; Chas Smith, 6 bxs tobacco; Cincinnati Bourne, 1 package; F Van Leader, 20 bxs cheese; Spang, C & Co, 5 kegs spikes; A & H English, 25 bdls paper; E Frey, 5 water drawers; A Burkhart, 4 bdls whisky; B H Tuckler, 4 bbls eggs; L H Voight, 12 boxes cheese.

Imports per Pa. Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Lucesco Co, 1 car fire clay, 2 bbls dc; Zug & Fauber, 1 car brick; A Moorhead, 1 car metal; Kloman & Co, 1 do dc; J B Found, 1 do lumber; J A Caughey & Co, 55 bbls oil; Hartman & Bro, 1 car corn; J S Liggett, 157 bags flour; Wm Thurston, Hixon & Co, 239 bgs oats; Howard & Co, 3 bales rags.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, August 11th, 1864.

Business during the week was moderately active. The dullness of the Eastern Markets had no perceptable effect upon our market. The offerings were moderate. Among the sales will be found the following. The official accounts of receipts were as follows:

Cattle	1,971
Hogs	5,817
Sheep	8,710
Horses	259
Calves	140

CATTLE—The demand for fat stock was active, all good cattle found ready purchasers.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J. Smith bought 40 head at $7.
J. Smith bought 30 head at 7@7 10.
W. Rice bought 20 head at 7.
W. Rice bought 20 head at 6 25.
W. Fuller bought 50 head at 7 50@8.
W. Fuller bought 6 head at 7 25@8.
N. Wernig bought 70 head at 8 50@9.
N. Wernig bought 70 head at 8½@8 75.
J. H. Glass bought 37 head at 8 50@9.
Myers & Bro. brought 100 head at 8@8 50.
Myers & Bro. brought 100 head at 8½@8 75.
250 head were retailed to butchers at $ 50@7.

SHEEP—The market was well supplied. Prices were a shade lower. The following are the transactions:

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

George Hesson bought 700 at $5 75.
A. Detrick bought 500 at 5 75.
W. Duff bought 450 at 5 50.
W. Duff bought 150 at 5 50.
W. Fuller bought 150 at 6 00.
J. H. Glass bought 192 at 5 75.
J. H. Glass bought 203 at 5 65.
J. H. Glass bought 220 at 5 75.
Boyle & Bro. 144 at 6 12.
Sales 2 extra sheep very fat at $15 ₱ 100.

HOGS—The offerings were very small; prices were higher. The sales to retail dealers; the balance were forwarded East.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Rayenthaler & Gilchrist bought 82 at $11@11 50
J. H. Glass " 50 at 58

The shipments East amounted to about 4,000 head.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1864.

The market was fairly attended during the week. The retail trade was active, with a fair amount of transactions. Prices were well maintained. The principal demand was for the better descriptions. The largest sales were on Monday and Tuesday. Since that time the market was not active. There was some demand for Stock Steers for shipment East. Prices were unchanged. Among the sales we note the following:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

M Gurd retailed 57 head at $2 50@5 50.
W Rice sold 28 at $2 25@7 00.
J Hudson sold 22 at $2 50@5 10.
— Shore sold 41 head at $2 50@5 12.
Varner & Metz sold 18 head at 4 00@5 50.
Kreps & Rosenfield sold 45 at 2 50@7 25.
Marks & Trowerman sold 97 at 3 00@7 37.
— Lorvit sold 41 at 4 25.
— Furgeson sold 27 at 6 50@7 00.
— Keenan sold 12 at 2 50@6 00.
N. Carr retailed 70 at 3 25@7 25.
Pennock sold 18 at 4 00.
G. Emerick & Co retailed 64 head at 2 50@5 50.
Hamilton sold 14 at 4 50.
Greenbait & Rahm retailed 62 at 3 00@6 10.
Bent sold 15 at 4 00@6 00.
Merrick & Dowd retailed 57 at 3@7 50.
J Ferguson sold 30 at 5 00@5 50.
Montgomery sold 18 at 7 00.
Gary & Co sold 18 at 2 50@4.
J Hall sold 6 head at 6 75.
A Whittlesey retailed 20 at 4@5 50.
Pool sold 27 at 3 50.
A Taylor sold 19 at 4 50.
Myers & Bro sold 100 at 7@7 25.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

G Emerick & Co sold 40 head at $8 50@9 50.
A Johnston sold 24 head at 7 75.

SALE OF SHEEP PER CWT.

Metz & Varner sold 165 stock at $4 75.
W Rice sold 218 stock at 5 25.

New York Weekly Coffee Circular, Aug 9

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 1st of August, 1864.....185,984 bags.
Receipts since to date of Ceres.....2,230 "
" " Caroline.....3,068 "
" " F. Wilhelm.....3,000 "
.....194,282 "
Sales and shipments for week ast'd.....8,000 "
Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on
9th of August, 1864.....186,282 "
" Java Coffee Gov. bags.....370 "
" Bags.....4,940 "
" Mancatho.....17,000 "
" Laguayra.....10,800 "
" St. Domingo.....4,500 "
" Other descriptions.....7,800 "
Total.....231,718 "

REMARKS.—Sales of Rio during the past week, for consumption, amount to 4,400 bags, including 831 per Conrad (re-sale), and for export 3,600 per Dora, price not transpired. 4,000 bags per Norged Lindahl have been taken on speculation.

STOCK OF RIO—August 6th, Baltimore, 25,000 bags; Philadelphia, 3,848 bags; New York, 188,252 bags—217,100.

WM. SCOTT & SON,
Coffee Brokers.

The Crops in Wayne County Michigan

I send you a summary of the agricultural report just published by the Secretary of State at Washington, by its correspondents in Wayne county.

Amount of winter wheat harvested	2½ tenths.
Amount of injury from freezing, &c	7½ "
Amount of spring wheat harvested	12 "
Amount of Barley harvested	10 "
Amount of oats harvested	3 "
Prospect of the corn crop	9 "
Prospect of the sorghum crop	9 "
Prospect of the flax crop	8 "
Prospect of the bean crop	10 "
Prospect of the potato crop	10 "
Amount of hay crop	5 "
Amount of butter and cheese	10 "
Amount of pasture	8 "

You will perceive 100 is the avg regate rate. All numbers above or below ten show the increase or decrease in tenths.

Gloucester Fish Market.

George's Codfish—But few in shipping order; sales at 200 qtls at $7 50. Mackerel—Two arrivals from the Bay the present week; sales at $23 @16 and 21 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; no further rise is anticipated. Two trips of shore have also arrived; sales at $22, 50 and $19 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Fresh Halibut are scarce; sales at 10 cts. Oil—But little in the market; last sales at 1 25.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

IRON—There has been no change in Pig. We quote not-obtst at $75 and cold-blast at $80 per ton. Bar firm at 7½c. for common, and 8½c. for charcoal. Horse shoes firm at 11¾@12¼c.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Thursday, August 11, 1864.

Inactivity has ruled throughout the week, and prices generally are stationary.

Sal Soda, Prussiate Potash, Bi Chromate Potash and Castile Soap are higher; aside from these we have few changes to note.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb.
" Citric	1 55	to	1 65	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90	"
Alcohol 85@90	3 55	to	3 65	gal.
" 98@99	3 65	to	3 75	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 50	"
Ammonia Carb	45	to	48	"
" Aqua ff	15	to	25	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	14	"
" Pearl	15	to	16	"
" Soda	7½	to	8	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 65	to	1 75	"
Bay Rum	4 00	to	4 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 10	to	3 40	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	60	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	lb
" " German	9	to	11	"
" E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 25	to	1 28	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	52	to	55	"
Brimstone Roll	8	to	9	"
" Flor Sulphur	12½	to	13½	"
Calomel, American	2 65	to	2 68	"
" English	3 00			"
Camphor Refined	1 80	to	1 85	"
Cantharides	2 75			"
Cassia in Mats	90			"
Chamomiles, German	85			lb.
" Roman	50	to	55	"
Chloroform	2 75			"
Cloves	75	to	77	lb.
Cochineal	2 50	to	2 60	"
Concentrated Lye	12 50	to	13 75	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	70	to	95	lb.
Cubebs	1 20	to	1 25	"
Cudbear	60	to	65	"
Emery Emg	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	75	to	80	"
" Sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Licorice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" Italian	55	to	58	"
" Licorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6½	"
Galls Aleppo	1 20	to	1 25	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78	"
" White	90	to	98	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	90			"
" Shellac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	85	to	90	"
Indigo Manilla	1 80	to	2 00	"
" Guatemala	2 00	to	2 10	"
Iodine Resublimed	9 00	to	10 50	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
" Castile	3 75	to	4 00	gall
" Cinnamon	8 50	to	9 00	"
" Cloves	7 50	to	8 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 50	to	4 25	gall
" Lemon	8 50	to	9 00	"
" Lard	1 55	to	1 70	gall
" Linseed	1 78	to	1 80	"
" Neatsfoot	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Olive	1 40	to	1 45	"
" Quarts	9 00	to	16 00	₱ doz
" Pints	6 00	to	9 25	"
" Origanum	3 75	to	3 00	₱ lb.
" Peppermint	5 00	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	2 50	to	4 00	"
" Sassafras	1 40	to	1 50	"
" Spearmint	5 00	to	3 25	gall
" Tanner's	3 00	to	3 50	"
" Whale W B	1 75	to	1 85	"
" Wintergreen	6	to	7 00	lb.
Precipitate Red	2 80	to	3 00	₱ lb.
" White	3 70	to	3 75	"
Putty	7¾	to	8½	"
Quinine Sulph	4 00	to	4 20	oz.
Rhubarb, 2d Sts	8 00	to	8 50	bbl.
Root Gentian	25